# The Mapleton Item.

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### THANKSGIVING.

Little Kate Weaver walked wearily through the rich light of a November sunset with a basket of chestnuts on her arm. She had been gathering them with the assistance of Dick Burns, the blacksmith's boy, for the morrow evening, for everything eatable or drinkable which was considered "good" would be pressed into service through the hours of the Thanksgiving now so near at hand.

Throughout the year the inhabitants of Rushtop were, as a general thing, plain livers, but on Thanksgiving Days they stuffed themselves as they did their poultry. And so Kate Wagner hoped to sell her nuts.

At home—her home—there was to be no Thanksgiving Day kept. That is, regarding it as a feast. Kate had a vague hope that if the nuts sold well she would have a "cup of tea and some baker's gingernuts for supper." But, after all, almost every one had nuts already, so the sale was slow. A pint to a greedy child—three cents' worth to an old woman, who lived by herself in almost as poor a little house as that Kate lived in—and here it was sunset and not enough nuts to pay for the labor yet sold. It would have been better to have gone out sewing. Kate was worn and weary and always timid; she shrank from approaching the door of the "hotel"—dubbed thus by the landlord. It was "the tavern" elsewhere. But the remembrance of her sick sister's pinched, pale face arose before her. The tea and the baker's cake and the little bowl of arrowroot would do her so much good.

She put her face in at the open door and said timidly:

"Chestnuts, sir?"

And a man in a blue jacket, who stood at the bar, turned.

"Nuts, eh?" he cried. "Well, I'm your man. How much are they, lass?"

Kate answered the price by the pint.

"Hang pints!" said the man. "I'll take the whole mess. Steer this way, my lass, and pitch your basket full overboard into this handkercher, and there's two dollars for you."

"They are not worth that much, sir," said Kate.

"Bother!" said the man. "Why a marine wouldn't take change from a lass like you, Thanksgivin' eve. Keep it. Lord love ye. Only I'd like a buss from them red lips into the bargain.

Kate retreated hastily. The man was plainly tipsy, and she was a little afraid. But she was thankful in spite of all. At her poor seamstress work she earned so little the money seemed a great deal. It was a perfect Godsend to her. She hurried along the street to the grocer's and walked in as a new-made millionaire might.

"A quarter of green tea and a pound of sugar," she said with an air, wondering whether a pound of ham would be an extravagance. "And a paper of arrowroot if you please."

The grocer took the small order with a nod and answered: "In a minute," and Kate looked about her. The shop glistened with its Thanksgiving dressing up. The tea-caddies, with their gilt mandarines, the Chinese ladies, were splendid objects. The gas was turned on in every burner. Pyramids of apples, clusters of raisins, and piles of almonds decked the window, and for the first time in a long while she was absolutely to have a share in the good things on exhibition.

She felt almost happy. Who knew but a "streak of luck" might come, and she should be rich some day.

The clerk was ready for her now. He put her tea in a white paper, her sugar in brown, and dabbed the paper of arrowroot on the counter with a "there you are."

"Anything more, miss?" he asked, and Kate, growing quite extravagant, said:

"Yes, a candle and two of those large apples."

Then she proffered her two dollar bill. The young fellow looked at it and whistled.

"This is your little game, eh?" he said. "'Twon't do with us. If you warn't a gal, I'd call the police. Don't try it agin, I warn you?"

"Try what—what is it?" asked Kate tremblingly.

"As if you didn't know it was counterfeit," cried the man. "Come, don't play innocent. There's the door. Why a blind man couldn't be took in by that thing."

He tossed the bill, all crumpled up, toward her and took away her purchases. Kate understood what was the matter.

"I did not know it was bad. It was given me in payment for some nuts," said Kate. "The man will change it, I am sure."

"You'd better try," said the clerk, sneeringly, and Kate ran out of the store and back to the tavern, but the man was gone. Only the landlord was there. He sympathized.

"I'm sorry," he said. "I wish I'd had a look at it. Poor thing. It's too bad. He's a regular rascal, I've no doubt. You ought to be careful about bills. There's a lot of bad one's going."

And with this end to her day's work, and evening's work, Kate crept back to her sick sister and the wretched meal of dry bread.

"Not even Thanksgiving could bring any good to her," she thought, and she could not sleep, but sat with her face pressed against the glass, thinking of the past and of the future. The last was dark, but she had been happy once—very, very happy. They had had a home and she had been its pet, its best beloved. She had worn pretty dresses, and had never known the want of any luxury. And then, too, in those bright days of her seventeenth year she had had a lover. Still, through all her poverty she had kept his ring on her finger, and his memory at her heart. Poor Charlie Nichols! He was drowned at sea on that first voyage—for the ship was never heard of from the time it left the dock. He was dead, and so were all the rest—mother, and father, and boy brother—only her sick sister and herself were left upon the earth.

The tears fell fast upon her clasped hands. "Thanksgiving! How could they give thanks?"

She was only twenty now, yet life was quite over. Nothing could ever come to her but woe. Even the humble feast she had hoped for so, little as it was, had been snatched from their lips. Oh, the cruel man! the cruel man! did he know how poor they were? And at last, ill with weeping, she crept into the wretched bed and slept.

And, perhaps because she was hungry, she dreamt all night of Thanksgiving feasts and merry-making, and music and dancing, and smiling faces and love greetings.

And out of it she awoke to the consciousness of her misery.

"Thanksgiving Day. Oh, Carrie, what have we to be thankful for?" she asked.

But the sick girl answered, humbly: "A great deal, if we will only try to think so. God is good to all. How many are worse off than we?"

Kate shook her head. She could not feel that this was so. And she heard the church bells ring, with thoughts she would not have put into words for the world—despairing, wretched, almost wicked thoughts. Why should God give all good to others and so much woe to them?

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At the same hour a sailor tumbled out of his berth on board the steamship Rising Wave, and rolled into the Captain's presence as speedily as possible.

"I'd like to go ashore this morning, Cappen," he said.

"You were ashore," said the Captain, "yesterday."

"I know it," said the sailor. "But, ye see, I cheated a girl out of $2, and I ain't easy in my mind. That is how it 'twas, Cappen. I'd been drinking too much—"

"Leave you alone for that," said the Captain.

"That's the truth," said the sailor, "and I was in a tavern along with Sam and Bill, and two more mates, when in came a gal with nuts. I bought 'em, and by accident, Cappen, I gave her a bad bill, Where I board they gave it to me, and won't take it back. I found out arter I was aboard that I'd give it to the gal, and I can't sail leaving a thief's name ashore."

The Captain smiled and gave Tom leave to go.

And so it chanced that, as people were coming home to dinner from church, and Kate was hiding her head beside the empty hearth, a knock came at the door, and opening it, she saw a sailor.

"You're the lass!" he cried. "Yes, your the lass. I asked for ye at the tavern, and they sent me here. I didn't mean to cheat ye. I hope you and the other young woman know that. Here's a good bill, and I'll burn the other to save mistakes, for there's no gettin' it off on them that gave it."

Then he stared at the empty fireplace.

"This ain't Thanksgivin' fixin's," he said to himself. "I'm afraid they're in want."

And then his eyes went roving around the room and lit upon a tiny daguerrotype upon a shelf.

"Is that one of you, miss?" he asked. "Yes, I see it is—and might I be bold enough to ask your name? 'Taint impudence—I've a reason"

Kate gave her name.

"It's the same," said the man. "See here, miss, do you know Captain Nichols—Captain Charles Nichols—that went to sea before the mast four years ago?"

Kate screamed and clasped her hands.

"I see you do," he said, and I've got news to tell him that'll make his heart glad. He's been searching for you for months. In every town we've been in, he's looked for you up and down, and high and low, and I've helped him, and only yesterday he says to me:

"Tom, it's no use. I'll never find her. She's dead or married—and lost to me forever."

"And the tears were in the Cappen's eyes when he said so. Don't keel over, miss. Have a drop out o' my flask. I say, young lady in the arm-chair, what shall I do with her?"

And Tom was in a dilemma, for Kate had fainted.

But it was joy and not grief that overcame her, for she knew that her Thanksgiving Day had dawned at last.

And before the actual day was over Kate was clasped in her lover's arms, and Carrie had felt a brother's kiss upon her lips, and not only had the greatest grief and trial of Kate's life happiness ended with her lover's return, but want and poverty were over for them forever.

And in the care and comfort of her sister's married home, roses returned to Carrie's cheeks, and two happier women are not to be found under the sun.

### Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving day is the American evolution of a long line of predecessors, both pagan and Christian. It dates as an annual national holiday from the fall of 1863. In that year President Lincoln sent a message to congress recommending the observance of a national day of thanksgiving, not only on account of the victories which had followed the Union arms, but also for the plentiful harvest. Since then the custom has taken deep root in many parts of the United States where it did not previously exist. Now it stands unique in history as a day on which a great nation, without respect to political party or religious creed, acknowledges with thankfulness the continued prosperity which God has been pleased to shower upon it.

Over 3,000 years ago the Israelites wandering in the desert were instructed by Moses to observe a holiday similar in character to the modern American Thanksgiving day, when they came to the Promised Land. It was called the Feast of Tabernacles and took place about the end of harvest time.

Later in the world's history a feast answering the same purpose was held by the ancient Greeks in honor of Demeter, the deity who owned the earth in their eyes. The rallying point for this feast, which lasted nine days, was at Athens. All except murderers and barbarians took part in it.

About the same time of year the Romans held a feast in honor of the goddess Ceres, who, though of feminine gender, seems to have presided over their department of agriculture. The Romans had no turkeys, and could not, of course, kill and eat the sacred geese, but managed to get along very well on fat capons and Falernian wine for all that.

More direct in the line of ancestry of the American Thanksgiving day was the Saxon harvest home. It began as soon as the crops were saved and lasted till the moon was at its full. Barbecues of oxen roasted whole, home brewed ale, bonfires and dancing made up a programme not to be sneezed at even by the Nineteenth century folk. But this feast was rather one held by individual families than the realm of England as a whole.

The first Thanksgiving held on American soil was by the Pilgrim Fathers, in the year 1621, shortly after they landed at Plymouth rock. It was not very much of a thanksgiving, for they did not feel that they had very much to be thankful for, but was rather a rival of the English harvest home. Matters were about the same in 1622, and with much about the same result in giving thanks. In 1623, however, an expected ship failed to arrive with provisions when they were likely to be most wanted, and the prospects of famine were so bright that Gov. Bradford, acting in the undoubted exercise of his prerogative, ordered a day to be set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

But before the day appointed had come, provisions turned up all right, and the day was turned into one of thanksgiving. Mr. Winslow, one of the pilgrims, in a letter gives an interesting account of this memorable day in American history. The celebration was held with "glory, honor and praise, with all thankfulness to our good God which deals so graciously with us." Ninety Indians, headed by King Massasoit, arrived at the settlement in the nick of time and shared in the feast. This celebration was somewhat previous, for not long after the pilgrims were down to plain lobsters without bread, and spring water, "which," said Governor Bradford, "somewhat impaired the freshness of our complexions." As well it might.

The Puritan settlers at Nantasket fared little better than the Pilgrims some years later. On Feb. 9, 1631, provisions had reached a vanishing point. The last flour in the colony was baking in Governor Winthrop's oven. It was the day appointed for a public fast. At the last moment, the ship Lyon was sighted. The fast was immediately changed into a feast. This is generally held as the first regular Thanksgiving day in NewEngland.

After this date, thanksgivings were held every now and then, as the occasion for them arose. A general day of thanksgiving was held in all the churches in New England on June 15, 1637; to celebrate the victory over the Pequot Indians at Fort Mystic. The success of the synod in settling the religious creed of all New England was also celebrated in special thanksgiving on Oct. 12 of the same year.

Forty years later Governer Andros attempted to make the New England colonist give thanks in obedience to his commands. He appointed the first day of December, 1679, as a day of thanksgiving. People were about tired of the governor's arbitrary ways by this time, and nobody thanked worth a cent. Several of those who would not dance to Governor Andros' piping were hauled before the court to answer for their contempt. One sturdy old Puritan answered that

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# SIBERIAN EXILES.

## How Severe Hardships Drive Them to Escape.

### Assisted by Nihilists and Revolutionary Agents.

"It was in the spring of 1882," writes Count Nonaikow in the New York *Times*, "that I was exiled to the Province of Yenesceysk, in Siberia, there to undergo fifteen years' hard labor for complicity in the conspiracy to kill the Czar. My companions in misery were Comoroff, Ivanoff, Popoff, Soukhanin, and five others, all of whom had received sentences similar to mine, and for the same offence. It was while we were in the Moscow forwarding prison that we made the acquaintance of an old, experienced convict, who had made no less than fifteen different attempts at escaping, but each time had been recaptured and sent back. And yet he declared himself ready and willing to make further attempts when the opportunity offered.

"This old prisoner gave us a very interesting description of the various ways of escaping and of the hardships the poor fellows endured. When a convict plans escape his first object is to secure an axe or hatchet. With this he cuts branches of trees for the midnight fire which protects him from the wild beasts which infest the forest. He hews down trunks of trees, on which he paddles across rivers and streams, and to so many uses can this implement be put, that if the convict is forced to start without it he manages to beg one at the first village he reaches. It is estimated that at least from 25,000 to 30,000 prisoners yearly make their escape to the forest. These are called brodyags (tramps), and form into parties of from 50 to 100. Each party appoints a starosta, or elder, to whom the management of the party is intrusted.

"Many of the exiles escape when passing through a thickly wooded country in large parties. The gendarmes, in whose care they are, of course fire on them, but their aim is so poor that at least seven out of every ten convicts who make the attempt succeed in getting away, for the time at least. The exiles who work in the mines are, of course, closely guarded, and seek escape by different means. The most common method employed by them is to dig an underground tunnel from their cell to some point beyond the prison walls. But the work is attended with so much danger, and it so difficult to find a means of disposing of the earth thus scooped up, that it seldom proves successful, and discovery means redoubled misery and plenty of lashes from the knout laid on the bare white back.

"Once a member of the Free Command and escape is comparatively easy. The Free Command is composed of prisoners who have put in one-third of their sentence and are especially noted for their good conduct. Such are permitted to live outside the prison precincts, where they construct huts or shanties, and, while still under police surveillance, are allowed considerable liberty. Their improved condition accords them the privilege of working without chains or fetters of any kind; they can also hold communication with each other, and it is no uncommon sight to see eight or ten of the Free Command congregated in one little hut on a winter's evening.

"The most effectual means of escape is through the instrumentality of the Nihilist or revolutionary agents, who traverse Siberia armed with forged passports so cleverly executed as to defy detection by the most zealous of the Czar's officials, in various disguises, and with abundance of money. These are distributed among prominent political exiles, to enable them to leave the country. A revolver is also supplied, to be used in case of need. Thus disguised, as representatives of various commercial callings, they travel from village to village, either buying or selling, and in nearly every instance escape detection by the authorities. Once clear of Siberian soil, the more prominent exiles find homes in Switzerland, France, England and the United States.

"The exile well knows that he will have terrible hardships to endure, but he thinks little of that compared with the sense of freedom he enjoys. He may sometimes travel days ere he meets a party he can join. In the meantime he must subsist on the roots and berries which he finds in the forest. The signal between reconnoitring parties is an imitation of the notes of the cuckoo. With what joy the solitary traveler greets companionship! At night the brodyags build huge fires in the depth of the forest and amuse themselves by relating various incidents of their lives, many of them extremely thrilling. A party of brodyags never lose themselves in the forest, having infallible signs by which they guide their footsteps through the mazes of the wilderness. A brodyag knows when he looks at a tree just in what direction he is going. If the branches be stunted and with little foliage, he knows that he is facing the north. Likewise, if he finds the branches well grown and the foliage abundant, he knows the warmth of a southern sun has kissed them into life. Often for days the brodyag will have nothing better than black bread and salt to eat and nothing but water to quench his thirst, but these are small matters to him."

### Making Nickels and Pennies.

The copper used in the manufacture of pennies is of the very best quality, and is from the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company on Lake Superior. The metal is shipped in bulk from the mines to the factories of Merchant & Co., in Connecticut.

There it is rolled and stamped out in circles of the requisite size. These circles are perfectly plain, with the exception of the raised or milled edge. At this stage the pieces intended for pennies are as bright as gold pieces, while those intended for nickels resemble highly polished silver. In this condition they are delivered to the mint. Of course, it is absolutely necessary that all the pieces should be of uniform size and weight.

The transfer from the factory to the mint is made, and the number of pieces in a package is reckoned by its weight. To find out how many small coins the amount of nickel and copper contracted for at present will make, multiply the number of pounds of copper by 100 and the number of pounds of nickel by 70.

This calculation will show that the metal now about to be made up into coin will make 35,000 nickels and 100,000 pennies. One hundred pennies, therefore, weigh exactly one pound.

When these pieces reach the mint they are subjected to the finishing process, which consists in stamping them with the denomination, lettering and characters seen on the coins, when they reach the public. To accomplish this great pressure is needed, as the pieces are not heated again after leaving the factory.

The amount of pressure required is simply enormous, considering the size of the piece. The copper pennies require a pressure of ten tons avoirdupois, while with the nickel pieces it is necessary to put on a pressure of from twelve to fifteen tons.—[*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

### The Women of Tonquin.

Both men and women in Tonquin wear their hair long and twisted up into a kind of chignon on the top of the head. It is, of course, always lanky and jet black. Their dress is of the most simple kind. The men wear a loose jacket and trousers, and the women wear a long, straight shift reaching from neck to heels. The Annamite man is a very poor creature, and it is only among the upper classes that one sees occassanally a well-formed or handsome face, with some elevation or dignity of expression. The women are much better looking, and would often be pretty except for the stained mouth and teeth, which renders them horrible to a European eye. But in figure they are much the more favored of any seen in the East, and in the course of a walk in Hanoi, the principal city of the country, you may meet a dozen who are straight enough and strong enough and shapely enough to serve as a sculptor's model. Their native dance is a burlesque of the Japanese, to the accompaniment of a fiddle six feet long.—*Washington Star.*

### The Destructive Sparrow.

"The day is not ten years distant," says a scientist, "when the United States will be damaged more by its English sparrows than by all the weevils, cut-worms, crows, blackbirds, rabbits, hawks, fleas, moths, curculio, droughts or floods. He could not today be got rid of for $5,000,000 in cash. He damaged us last year $25,000,000."

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

### SCHOOLBOY HEROISM.

Two boys were in a schoolroom alone together, when some fireworks, contrary to the master's prohibition, exploded. The one boy denied it; the other, Bennie Christie, would neither admit nor deny it, and was severely flogged for his obstinacy. When the boys got alone again:—

"Why didn't you deny it?" asked the delinquent.

"Because there were only we two, and one of us must have told a falsehood," said Bennie.

"Then why did you not say that I did it?"

"Because you said you didn't, and I would share the falsehood."

The boy's heart melted; Bennie's moral gallantry subdued him.

When the school resumed, the young rogue marched up to the master's desk, and said:

"Please, sir, I can't bear to be a liar—I let off the squibs," and burst into tears.

The master's eyes glistened on the self-accused and the unmerited punishment he had inflicted on his schoolmate smote his conscience. Before the whole school, hand in hand with the culprit, as if the two were paired in the confession, the master walked down to where young Christie sat, and said aloud:

"Bennie! Bennie! lad, he and I beg your pardon—we are both to blame!"

The school was hushed and still, as older scholars are apt to be when something true and noble is being done—so still they might have heard Bennie's big boy tears drop proudly on his book as he sat enjoying the moral triumph which subdued himself, as well as filled all the rest; and then, for want of something else to say, he gently cried:

"Master forever!"

The glorious shout of the scholars filled the old man's eyes with something behind his spectacles, which made him wipe them before he resumed the chair.

### THE OBEDIENT ELEPHANT.

In some countries in Asia an elephant is made to carry the flag in battles, writes Jennie S. Judson in *Our Little Ones.* This is because the elephant is so tall, and the soldiers can easily see the flag flying from his back.

One of these elephants, which belonged to the Poona host, was very brave and very kind, but he would obey the order of no one except his mahout, or driver.

One time, while a very fierce fight was raging, the driver called out to him; "Stand, my brave beast, stand!" A moment later the mahout received a fatal wound and fell to the ground, where he lay beneath a pile of wounded and slain.

The obedient animal would not move, though the battle raged fiercely around him. The Poona soldiers, who feared they were being overcome, were cheered on by the sight of the flag still floating from his back.

He never stirred a foot, and all through the hot fight, the noise, the smoke, the confusion, listened patiently for the voice of his master.

Sharp spears were hurled at him, a score of javlins pierced his sides, his long ears dripped with blood, but he stood like a rock.

"Come forward, my men!" cried the Poona captain; "our flag still floats and the battle will yet be ours."

His men, discouraged and ready to fly, rallied at this command, and with a cheer for the flag pressed forward. In a short time they had won the victory and put the enemy to flight. And then they gathered around the brave elephant, offering to lead him where he could be cared for. But, though wounded and worn, the obedient creature would not move until he heard his master's voice. That master could never speak again.

A rider was sent in great haste to a place fifty miles away, where lived the driver's little son, whom the elephant knew and loved. When the little boy was brought to the battle ground, the elephant showed very plainly that he was glad to see him, and permitted the child to lead him away.

### He Was Not Particular.

Lady of the House—No, I make it a principle never to give away money at the door.

Tramp—Very well, Madam, if you have any feeling about it; I am perfectly willing that you should hand it to me out of the window.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 1.

**Lesson Text: "The Temple Dedicated," I Kings viii., 54-63—Golden Text: Hab. ii., 20—Commentary.**

54. "And it was so, that when Solomon had made an end of praying all this prayer and supplication unto the Lord." Between the last lesson and this one we have passed over all the most interesting and instructive account of the building of the most wonderful edifice that ever stood on this earth; and also the remarkable prayer of Solomon at its dedication; the lesson assigned us for to-day being the words of Solomon's blessing upon the people after he had finished his prayer. The throne on which Solomon sat at Jerusalem is called the Throne of Jehovah (I Chron. xxix., 23; xxviii., 5; II Chron. ix., 8). Jerusalem shall yet be the throne of Jehovah and the capital of the whole earth (Jer. iii., 17). The site of the Temple in Jerusalem was Mount Moriah, where Abraham received Isaac back from the dead on the third day (II Chron. iii., 1; Gen. xxii., 2, 4; Heb. xi., 19). Israel's resurrection on the third day will be the beginning of the restoration of Acts iii., 19-21; Hos. vi., 2; viii., 14; Ezek., xxxvii., 12-14.

The Temple was to be exceedingly magnifical, of fame and glory throughout all countries (I Chron. xxii., 5). The gold and silver alone (brass and iron being without weight) amounted to 1,125,000 talents, which at 114 pounds per talent would be 64,125 tons, worth over four and a half billions of dollars (I Chron. xxii., 14; xxix., 4, 7). One room in the building, the Holy of Holies, was covered with six hundred talents, or more than thirty-four tons of gold, worth over sixteen millions of dollars (II Chron. iii., 8). The laborers were 153,000 strangers, or Gentiles, found in Israel (I Ki. v., 13-18; II Chron. ii., 17, 18, who brought from the mountains and quarries the wood and stone for the house. There was neither hammer, nor ax, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building (I Ki. vi., 7).

Believers are living stones (I Pet. ii., 5, R. V.), this world is the quarry and God is by the events of our daily life preparing us here for our respective places in His temple—made fit for Heaven by His blood, fit for our place in His kingdom by our training and service here. Notice in His prayer that the house is called by the name of the Lord God of Israel, that He is asked to hear for His Name's sake, that all people of the earth may know and fear His Name. Notice the eight times repeated "Hear Thou in Heaven," and the four times "Heaven Thy dwelling place;" also the seven-fold nature of the prayer, for the trespasser, the defeated, the drought smitten, the plague smitten, the stranger, those going to war and those in captivity. He prayed before the altar of Jehovah; Jesus is both altar and sacrifice, we can come to God only in His Name and trusting in His merits. He kneeled on his knees with his hands spread up to Heaven; in favor of the position of kneeling in prayer see Ezra ix., 5; Ps. xcv., 6; Dan. vi., 10; Lu. xxii., 41; Acts ix., 40; xxi., 5; but that position is not essential; see Moses sitting, Hannah and Nehemiah standing, Hezekiah, while sick, prays in his bed, Jonah from the fish's belly, the thief from the cross. A penitent heart is everything, position of body is secondary, though kneeling is most scriptural and most fitting when possible. That God heard and answered this prayer, see II Chron. vii., 12.

55. "He stood and blessed all the congregation of Israel with a loud voice." When David brought the Ark to the tent which he had pitched for it in Jerusalem, he offered sacrifice and blessed the people in the name of the Lord of Hosts. (II Sam. vi., 17, 18.) Solomon, having now brought up the Ark, the tabernacle and all the holy vessels (v., 4) does the same thing. There is nothing on earth that can be compared to the blessing of the Lord.

56. "Blessed be the Lord that hath given rest unto His people Israel." He had given rest on every side, so that there was neither adversary nor evil occurrent. (Chap. v., 4.) Rest and peace shall be among the blessings of His Kingdom when it comes.

"There hath not failed one word of all His good promise, which He promised by the hand of Moses His servant." So said Joshua in his farewell words (Josh. xxiii., 14); but the special promise here referred to is in Deut. xii., 10, 11, where the Holy Spirit, by Moses, seems to refer to this very place and building.

57. "The Lord our God be with us. * * * let Him not leave us, nor forsake us." Moses prayed: "If Thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence.', And the Lord said: "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." This word of the Lord: "I will be with you," or "I am with you," is one of the grandest and most comprehensive words in Scripture.

"Let Him not leave us nor forsake us." When David gave Solomon the plans of the temple which he had received from God Himself, he said to him: "The Lord God, even my God, will be with thee; He will not fail thee nor forsake thee until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord." (I Chron. xxviii., 19, 20.) Solomon had proved the truth and blessedness of this promise, and now he desired its continuance.

58. "That He may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all His ways." This was just what God desired from them, and what He would be delighted to grant them, an undivided and obedient heart; they could not ask anything more in accord with His will.

59. "Let these my words * * * * be nigh unto the Lord our God day and night, that He maintain the cause of His servant, and the cause of His people Israel." Seven times in his prayer had he pleaded for "Thy people Israel," and had also said: "For they be Thy people and Thine inheritance," and now he indicates his reliance upon God to maintain his and their cause.

60. "That all the people of the earth may know that the Lord is God, and that there is none else." Israel was redeemed and given the good land, that they might make Jehovah a name in the earth (II Sam. vii., 23); their obedience to Him would draw forth His power on their behalf, and thus He would be glorified in them. This, God's earnest desire, shall be fulfilled in Israel's restoration at the return of their Messiah (Isa. xxv., 8, 9; xi., 1-5; lx., 1-3; Ezek. xxxvii., 21-28).

61. "Let your heart, therefore, be perfect with the Lord our God." The word "perfect" here signifies "whole" or "full," as in Josh. viii., 31; Ruth ii., 12, where it is so translated. Solomon now urges the people to have what his father had prayed that he might have (I Chron. xxix., 19).

62, 63. "And the King, and all Israel with him, offered sacrifice before the Lord." And the Lord accepted the sacrifice by sending fire to consume it, as it is written in II Chron. vii., 1; "Now when Solomon had made an end of praying, the fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices; and the glory of the Lord filled the house." Thus also was the sacrifice accepted at the dedication of the Tabernacle, and in the cases of Gideon and Elijah (Lev. ix., 24, Judges vi., 21; I Kings xviii., 38); and no doubt in the same way was the Lord's acceptance of Abel's offering and rejection of Cain's offering manifest at the Garden of Eden when the fire from the sword consumed the one but did not touch the other.

"So the King and all the children of Israel dedicated the house of the Lord." And He took possession of it by filling it with His glory. We read of a time when the glory left the house because of their sins (Ezek. ix., 3; x., 4, 18; xi., 23), and of a time yet future when the glory shall return to depart no more (Ezek. xliii., 1-7). When Jesus, the brightness of God's glory, came to it He found it a den of thieves, and twice He cleansed it; but He too was driven away by their sin, and all is desolate till His return.—*Lesson Helper.*

## SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

About 150 colors are now obtained from coal tar, which has almost entirely supplanted vegetable and animal dyes.

Dr. Lindsey of New Haven, Conn., declares that the great number of trees in that city are a constant source of disease.

Saccharine enough to take the place of 5000 tons of beet sugar has now been made in Germany. Though not a food and condemned as injurious by eminent medical men, it is used in the preparation of fruits and the production of sweet liquors.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, Prince Albert of Monaco drew attention to the fact that vessels running short of provisions might obtain food sufficient to support life indefinitely if provided with apparatus for collecting the surface-swimming forms.

Hypnotism is to be elevated into a science. Already a society is being formed in London to investigate its merits and has promise of influential support. So much encouragement has, in fact, been given to the movement that a semi-public gathering has been held in Westminster Town Hall to take it into still further consideration.

It is now regarded as a settled question that the nitrogen of the atmosphere is fixed in the soil for the use of vegetation by the action of microbes, and that no soil is destitute of these germs. It is suggested that the greater development of the microbes by farmyard manures may explain the apparent superiority of such fertilizers over artificial manures theoretically as good.

The agricultural society of France has been shown by M. Guerin that fresh milk may be easily transported to the most distant places in a frozen state, the freshness being retained for an indefinite period. When thawed, though days and weeks after freezing, the milk is said to equal new for cooking, yield of cream, production of butter and cheese, and in all other respects.

Formerly, the principal chemical products obtained from seaweed were iodine, bromine, magnesia, and potash salts, but its uses and applications have now become considerably extended, including, for example, its conversion into charcoal, and into a material for whip handles, and still more recently the curious substance known as algin has been produced from it, and is already in use as a stratum for photographic films, and for other purposes.

### Chinamen as Smokers.

The Chinese smoke early and often, and it is as good as a play to watch one of the nobles of China using tobacco. He prefers the water-pipe, and he has a servant who puts the pipe-stem in his mouth, and waits till he has taken half a dozen whiffs before he carries it away again. The smoke comes bubbling through the liquid, and the almond eyes of the Celestial sparkle with enjoyment as the nicotine enters his blood. Li Hung Chang smokes in this way, says Frank Carpenter in the *Courier-Journal*, and during the interview which I had with him at Tien Tsin, his servant held a pipe with a stem at least four feet long to his lips, and lighted it for him at intervals of ten minutes. The great viceroy took about ten whiffs at a time, and then the servant took the pipe away, pulled out its metal bowl, and refilled it with tobacco, bringing it back a little later on to patiently hold it to his excellency's lips while he smoked.

The Chinese do not use cigars nor chew. They have a tobacco much like the American pigtail twist, which they cut up for smoking, and they are largely addicted to snuff. You will find snuff stores in the larger cities, and the article used is coarser than the Scotch snuff. The women smoke, and not a few of the boys and men are addicted to the use of cigarettes. The average Chinese cigarette is the poorest and cheapest in the world. You can get three of them for one-tenth of a cent, and they are dear at that.

# RECENT HAPPENINGS.

## Interesting News from Different Parts of the Country.

### A Man Murdered in His Buggy and Then Mangled.

George S. Eggerson, of Springfield, Ohio, went to Urbana to attend the funeral of a relative, driving to that place in a buggy. He left Urbana about 7 o'clock, and when next seen was dead.

About 9 o'clock William Wilson, a farmer, living three miles north of Springfield, had his attention attracted by a horse and buggy, because he thought the robe was dragging in the mud. He called out but received no reply, and going nearer was horror stricken to find that the supposed robe was a frightfully mangled man, whom he recognized as Eggerson.

Over the front axle, between the shaft and the right wheel, rested the right arm and shoulder. Beneath the axle, face downward, was the head. His body dragged along the ground, the feet rubbing against one of the hind wheels. The body was wedged in so tightly between the shaft and the wheel that it was with difficulty extricated. The spokes of the front wheel, against which the body rested, were entirely cleaned of paint. His limbs were frightfully bruised from striking the ground and two large gashes were cut in his back. The presence of these two wounds cannot be accounted for and indicate foul play. He had no money of any amount on his person and could hardly have been the victim of persons desiring mere plunder. Evidences were to the effect that some enemy, with whom he had trouble, is responsible for his death.

### A Chinaman's Tempting Bribe.

Customs Inspector Reynolds, of San Francisco, has refused a tempting bribe offered by a Chinaman if he would steal a part of the records kept in the Chinese Bureau at the Custom House. The Celestial who offered the bribe was Leong Sing, a sleek, portly pagan, who had been hanging around the federal courts since the habeas corpus route became a favorite one through which the man dealers railroaded their property. Two thousand dollars was offered to Reynolds as an inducement to get the desired books.

The records that were so much desired by the Chinese are the only ones that stand between the country and a flood of coolies. The records contain the names of all Chinese who left the country from 1882 until the passage of the Exclusion act and the names of all Chinese who left the country and those who returned between 1878 and 1882. Were they gone there would be no means of combating Chinese testimony on these points.

Sing is supposed to have made the offer on behalf of a Chinese syndicate of man dealers. His offense is not punishable by statutes, but it will lead to a close watch over the records.

### Indians Ready to Fight.

The Mille Lacs Indians of Minnesota armed themselves in preparation for a fight with the settlers, and it was feared there would be trouble of the most serious character. They ceded a portion of their lands to the United States through the Chippewa Commission, but they complained that since the treaty was signed white settlers in large numbers have squatted on some of their best tracts.

Shaw Bosh Kung, the chief of the Mille Lacs, now nearly ninety years old, arrived in Little Falls accompanied by several of the Chippewa braves. They insisted that the white settlers should vacate until the Indians selected their lands in severalty. Shaw Bosh Kung said: "We are old but not foolish, and will not be robbed of our homes." The squatters were notified to leave the reservation at once, and it was expected a company of regulars would be sent there from Fort Snelling to enforce the order and prevent the Indians from killing the whites.

### An Insane Mother's Deed.

Mrs. Nathaniel Strang, of Pulaski, Mich., tried to kill herself and her daughter with aconite, saying that she feared that murderers were after them. A doctor saved the woman, but Mrs. Strang remained in a state of great nervous excitement. During the temporary absence of Mr. Strang she filled two tumblers with a solution of Paris green and, handing one to her daughter Maud, aged eighteen, and taking the other herself, she drank her own dose and forced the girl at the muzzle of a revolver to also swallow the draught. Physicians were called, but the poison had done its work.

Mrs. Strang died at about midnight in horrible agony, and Maud died an hour or two later. Maud insisted to the last that her mother had forced her to drink the poison, and said she did not want to die, and she begged piteously of her friends and the physician to save her life.

### After Forty Years.

Mrs. Stella Seving and Alexander C. Lanier, oldest son of the founder of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., have been married at Indianapolis. Mrs. Seving had been a widow six months. She and the present bridegrom became engaged over forty years ago at the town of Madison, Ind. Lanier went to Europe and when he returned he found her married to another. It is said that he took a vow never to marry another woman.

### Poisoned From Smelting Works.

The western suburb of Cheltenham, Mo., has been thrown into a state of panic by the information that the death of several people had been traced to arsenical poisoning from well water. It was asserted that the arsenic originally came from the Cheltenham Smelting and Refining Works. In the refining of ores at the works large quantities of arsenic are used. Five persons died from this poisoning.

## A TUG GOES TO PIECES.

### Many Lives Lost by a Wreck on the Oregon Coast.

The tug Fearless, of Coos Bay, Oregon, Captain James Hill commanding, ran on to North Spit at the mouth of the Umpqua River and soon went to pieces, not one of the crew or passengers escaping. She was on her return trip from Astoria, where she had to go to take a lot of Chinamen lately discharged from the canneries on Coos Bay.

She was last seen off Upper Ten Mile, steaming slowly down the coast just outside the breakers, which were running very high, and her whistle was heard off the mouth of the Umpqua. Before night she gave three sharp whistles, which was the last heard of her until the next morning, when her pilot house, with the end stove, a small boat, one side of her hull, and numerous small pieces were discovered coming up the river with the tide.

The number lost is said to be from ten to fifteen souls. The Fearless was not generally considered seaworthy.

# THE NEW STATES.

### First Governors of Washington and Montana—Their Careers.

Elisha P. Ferry, the Governor of the State of Washington, was born at Monroe, Mich., August 9th, 1825. He studied law there and at Fort Wayne, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1845, at the age of twenty years. In 1846 he removed to Waukegan, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He resided in that place until July, 1869, when he removed to the Territory of Washington. He was the first Mayor of the city of Waukegan. In 1852 and in 1856 he was Presidential Elector for the district in which he resided. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in Illinois in 1861. From 1861 to 1863 he was Bank Commissioner in that

GOVERNOR FERRY, OF WASHINGTON.

State. During these years he was a member of Governor Yates's staff as Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel, and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments. In 1869 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, and reappointed in 1876. All of these appointments were conferred upon him by President Grant. He served as Governor until November, 1880, when he moved to Seattle and became a member of a prominent law firm. In September, 1887, he retired from the practice of the law and entered the Puget Sound National bank as Vice-President, which position he now occupies. On the 4th of September last he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor of the State, and on the first day of October was elected by more than 8000 majority.

Joseph K. Toole, the Governor of Montana, was born in Savannah, Mo., May 12th, 1851. He received his education in the public schools of St. Joseph, Mo., and at the Western Military Academy at New Castle, Ky., of which General E. Kirby Smith was principal. Choosing law for his profession, he was admitted to the Bar, and has ever since continued his practice. Entering enthusiastically into political life, he was elected District-Attorney of the Third Judicial District of Montana in 1872, and was re-elected in

GOVERNOR TOOLE, OF MONTANA.

1874; and in 1881 was elected to the Twelfth Legislative Assembly as a member of the Council from Lewis and Clarke Counties, and was chosen President of the Council. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in Helena in January, 1884. Afterward he was elected a delegate to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,584 votes against 13,385 votes for Knowles, Republican. He was re-elected a delegate to the Fiftieth Congress, receiving 16,225 votes against 12,347 for Dwyer, Republican. In the late gubernatorial contest the election was very close, Mr. Toole's majority being about 300.

## THE MARKETS.

| 47 NEW YORK. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeves | 3 00 | @ 4 | 75 |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 35 00 | @50 | 00 |
| Calves, common to prime | 2 35 | @ 3 | 75 |
| Sheep | 3 00 | @ 5 | 25 |
| Lambs | 5 75 | @ 6 | 75 |
| Hogs—Live | 3 80 | @ 4 | 25 |
| Dressed | | 4½@ | 6¼ |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | 4 25 | @ 4 | 40 |
| Patents | 4 75 | @ 5 | 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 84 | @ | 84½ |
| Rye—State | 56 | @ | 57 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | — | @ | 55 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | 39 | @ | 42 |
| Oats—No. 1 White | — | @ | 35 |
| Mixed Western | 26 | @ | 29½ |
| Hay—No. 1 | 80 | @ | 85 |
| Straw—Long Rye | 70 | @ | 75 |
| Lard—City Steam | — | @ | 6.50c |
| Butter—State Creamery | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Dairy, fair to good | 15 | @ | 24 |
| West. Im. Creamery | 10 | @ | 21 |
| Factory | 8½ | @ | 14 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 8 | @ | 10⅝ |
| Skims—Light | 5 | @ | 7¾ |
| Western | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Eggs—State and Penn | 24½ | @ | 25 |
| BUFFALO. | | | |
| Steers—Western | 2 25 | @ 2 | 75 |
| Sheep—Medium to Good | 4 50 | @ 4 | 65 |
| Lambs—Fair to Good | 5 50 | @ 6 | 25 |
| Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks | 4 25 | @ 4 | 70 |
| Flour—Family | 5 00 | @ 5 | 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Northern | — | @ | 83½ |
| Corn—No. 3, Yellow | — | @ | 36¾ |
| Oats—No. 2, White | — | @ | 27 |
| Barley—No. 1 Canada | — | @ | 65 |
| BOSTON. | | | |
| Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's | 5 20 | @ 5 | 65 |
| Corn—Steamer Yellow | 44½ | @ | 46 |
| Oats—No. 2 White | 27 | @ | 35 |
| Rye—State | 60 | @ | 65 |
| WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. | | | |
| Beef—Dressed weight | 5 | @ | 6½ |
| Sheep—Live weight | 3½ | @ | 4¼ |
| Lambs | 4½ | @ | 5½ |
| Hogs—Northern | — | @ | 5½ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | | |
| Flour—Penn. family | 4 00 | @ 4 | 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov | 80¼ | @ | 81 |
| Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov | 40 | @ | 40½ |
| Oats—Ungraded White | — | @ | 28 |
| Potatoes—Rose | 35 | @ | 53 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | — | @ | 25 |
| Cheese—Part skims | 6 | @ | 7 |

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

### Subject: "Paul's Mission in Athens." (Preached at Athens, Greece.)

TEXTS: "*Eye hath not seen nor ear heard.*"—I Corinthians ii., 9. "*For now we see through a glass darkly.*"—I Corinthians xiii., 12.

Both these sentences written by the most illustrious merely human being the world ever saw, one who walked these streets, and preached from yonder pile of rocks, Mars Hill. Though more classic associations are connected with this city than with any city under the sun, because here Socrates, and Plato, and Aristotle, and Demosthenes, and Pericles, and Heroditus, and Pythagoras, and Xenophon, and Praxiteles wrote or chiseled, or taught or thundered or sung, yet in my mind all those men and their teachings were eclipsed by Paul and the Gospel he preached in this city and in your nearby city of Corinth. Yesterday, standing on the old fortress at Corinth, the Acro-Corinthus, out from the ruins at its base arose in my imagination the old city, just as Paul saw it. I have been told that for splendor the world beholds no such wonder to-day as that ancient Corinth standing on an isthmus washed by two seas, the one sea bringing the commerce of Europe, the other sea bringing the commerce of Asia. From her wharves, in the construction of which whole kingdoms had been absorbed, war galleys with three banks of oars pushed out and confounded the navy yards of all the world. Huge handed machinery, such as modern invention cannot equal, lifted ships from the sea on one side and tranported them on trucks across the isthmus and sat them down in the sea on the other side. The revenue officers of the city went down through the olive groves that lined the beach to collect a tariff from all nations. The mirth of all people sported in her Isthmian games, and the beauty of all lands sat in her theatres, walked her porticos and threw itself on the altar of her stupendous dissipations. Column and statue and temple bewildered the beholder. There were white marble fountains, into which, from apertures at the side, there gushed waters everywhere known for healthgiving qualities. Around these basins, twisted into wreaths of stone, there were all the beauties of sculpture and architecture; while standing, as if to guard the costly display, was a statue of Hercules of burnished Corinthian brass. Vases of terra cotta adorned the cemeteries of the dead—vases so costly that Julius Cæsar was not satisfied until he had captured them for Rome. Armed officials, the corintharii, paced up and down to see that no statue was defaced, no pedestal overthrown, no bas-relief touched. From the edge of the city the hill held its magnificent burden of columns and towers and temples (1000 slaves waiting at one shrine), and a citadel so thoroughly impregnable that Gibraltar is a heap of sand compared with it. Amid all that strength and magnificence Corinth stood and defied the world.

Oh! it was not to rustics who had never seen anything grand that Paul uttered one of my texts. They had heard the best music that had come from the best instruments in all the world; they had heard songs floating from morning porticos and melting in evening groves; they had passed their whole lives among pictures and sculpture and architecture and Corinthian brass, which had been molded and shaped until there was no chariot wheel in which it had not sped, and no tower in which it had not glittered, and no gateway that it had not adorned. Ah, it was a bold thing for Paul to stand there amid all that and say: "All this is nothing. These sounds that come from the temple of Neptune are not music compared with the harmonies of which I speak. These waters rushing in the basin of Pyrene are not pure. These statues of Bacchus and Mercury are not exquisite. Your citadel of Acro-Corinthus is not strong compared with that which I offer to the poorest slave that puts down his burden at the brazen gate. You Corinthians think this is a splendid city; you think you have heard all sweet sounds and seen all beautiful sights; but I tell you eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." Indeed, both my texts, the one spoken by Paul and the one written by Paul, show us that we have very imperfect eyesight, and that our day of vision is yet to come; for now we see through a glass, darkly, but then face to face. So Paul takes the responsibility of saying that even the Bible is an indistinct mirror, and that its mission shall be finally suspended. I think there may be one Bible in heaven fastened to the throne. Just as now, in a museum, we have a lamp exhumed from Herculaneum or Nineveh, and we look at it with great interest and say: "How poor a light it must have given, compared with our modern lamps," so I think that this Bible, which was a lamp to our feet in this world, may lie near the throne of God, exciting our interest to all eternity by the contrast between its comparatively feeble light and the illumination of heaven. The Bible, now, is the scaffolding to the rising temple, but when the building is done there will be no use for the scaffolding. The idea I shall develop to-day is, that in this world our knowledge is comparatively dim and unsatisfactory, but nevertheless is introductory to grander and more complete vision. This is eminently true in regard to our view of God.

We hear so much about God that we conclude that we understand Him. He is represented as having the tenderness of a father, the firmness of a judge, the pomp of a king and the love of a mother. We hear about Him, talk about Him, write about Him. We lisp His name in infancy, and it trambles on a tongue of the dying octogenarian. We think that we know very much about Him. Take the attribute of mercy. Do we understand it? The Bible blossoms all over with that word, mercy. It speaks again and again of the tender mercies of God, of the sure mercies, of the great mercies, of the mercy that endureth forever, of the multitude of His mercies. And yet I know that the views we have of this great being are most indefinite, one sided and incomplete. When, at death, the gates shall fly open, and we shall look directly upon Him, how new and surprising! We see upon canvas a picture of the morning. We study the cloud in the sky, the dew upon the grass, and the husbandman on the way to the field. Beautiful picture of the morning! But we rise at daybreak, and go up on a hill to see for ourselves that which was represented to us. While we look, the mountains are transfigured. The burnished gates of heaven swing open and shut, to let pass a host of fiery splendors. The clouds are all abloom, and hang pendant from arbors of alabaster and amethyst. The waters make pathway of inlaid pearl for the light to walk upon; and there is morning on the sea. The crags uncover their scarred visage; and there is morning among the mountains. Now you go home, and how tame your picture of the morning seems in contrast? Greater than that shall be the contrast between this scriptural view of God and that which we shall have when standing face to face. This is a picture of the morning; that will be the morning itself.

Again: My texts are true of the Saviour's excellency. By image, and sweet rhythm of expression, and startling antitheses, Christ is set forth—His love, His compassion, His work, His life, His death, His resurrection. We are challenged to measure it, to compute it, to weigh it. In the hour of our broken enthrallment, we mount up into high experience of His love, and shout until the countenance glows, and the blood bounds, and the whole nature is exhilarated. "I have found Him." And yet it is through a glass, darkly. We see not half of that compassionate face. We feel not half the warmth of that loving heart. We wait for death to let us rush into His outspread arms. Then we shall be face to face. Not shadow then, but substance. Not hope then, but the fulfilling of all prefigurement. That will be a magnificent unfolding.

The rushing out in view of all hidden excellency; the coming again of a long-absent Jesus to meet us—not in rags and in penury and death, but amidst a light and pomp and outbursting joy such as none but a glorified intelligence could experience. Oh! to gaze full upon the brow that was lacerated, upon the side that was pierced, upon the feet that were nailed; to stand close up in the presence of Him who prayed for us on the mountain, and thought of us by the sea, and agonized for us in the garden, and died for us in horrible crucifixion; to feel of Him, to embrace Him, to take His hand, to kiss His feet, to run our fingers along the scars of ancient suffering; to say: "This is my Jesus! He gave Himself for me. I shall never leave His presence. I shall forever behold His glory. I shall eternally hear His voice. Lord Jesus, now I see Thee! I behold where the blood started, where the tears coursed, where the face was distorted. I have waited for this hour. I shall never turn my back on Thee. No more looking through imperfect glasses. No more studying Thee in the darkness. But, as long as this throne stands, and this everlasting river flows, and those garlands bloom, and these arches of victory remain to greet home heaven's conquerors, so long I shall see Thee, Jesus of my choice; Jesus of my song; Jesus of my triumph—forever and forever—face to face!"

The idea of my texts is just as true when applied to God's providence. Who has not come to some pass in life thoroughly inexplicable? You say: "What does this mean? What is God going to do with me now? He tells me that all things work together for good. This does not look like it." You continue to study the dispensation, and after a while guess about what God means. "He means to teach me this. I think He means to teach me that. Perhaps it is to humble my pride. Perhaps it is to make me feel more dependent. Perhaps to teach me the uncertainty of life." But after all, it is only a guess—a looking through the glass, darkly. The Bible assures us there shall be a satisfactory unfolding. "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter." You will know why God took to Himself that only child. Next door there was a household of seven children. Why not take one from that group, instead of your only one! Why single out the dwelling in which there was only one heart beating responsive to yours? Why did God give you a child at all, if He meant to take it away? Why fill the cup of your gladness brimming, if He meant to dash it down? Why allow all the tendrils of your heart to wind around that object, and then, when every fibre of your own life seemed to be interlocked with the child's life, with strong hand to tear you apart, until you fall bleeding and crushed, your dwelling desolate, your hopes blasted, your heart broken? Do you suppose that God will explain that? Yea. He will make it plainer than any mathematical problem—as plain as that two and two make four. In the light of the throne you will see that it was right—all right. "Just and true are all Thy ways, Thou King of Saints."

Here is a man who cannot get on in the world. He always seems to buy at the wrong time and to sell at the worst disadvantage. He tries this enterprise, and fails; that business, and is disappointed. The man next door to him has a lucrative trade, but he lacks customers. A new prospect opens. His income is increased. But that year his family are sick; and the profits are expended in trying to cure the ailments. He gets a discouraged look. Becomes faithless as to success. Begins to expect disasters. Others wait for something to turn up; he waits for it to turn down. Others, with only half as much education and character, get on twice as well. He sometimes guesses as to what it all means. He says: "Perhaps riches would spoil me. Perhaps poverty is necessary to keep me humble. Perhaps I might, if things were otherwise, be tempted into dissipations." But there is no complete solution of the mystery. He sees through a glass, darkly, and must wait for a higher unfolding. Will there be an explanation? Yes; God will take that man in the light of the throne, and say: "Child immortal, hear the explanation! You remember the failing of that great enterprise. This is the explanation." And you will answer: "It is all right!"

I see, every day, profound mysteries of Providence. There is no question we ask oftener than Why? There are hundreds of graves that need to be explained. Hospitals for the blind and lame, asylums for the idiotic and insane, almshouses for the destitute, and a world of pain and misfortune that demand more than human solution. Ah! God will clear it all up. In the light that pours from the throne, no dark mystery can live. Things now utterly inscrutable will be illumined as plainly as though the answer were written on the jasper wall, or sounded in the temple anthem. Bartimeus will thank God that he was blind; and Lazarus that he was covered with sores; and Joseph that he was cast into the pit; and Daniel that he denned with lions; and Paul that he was humpbacked; and David that he was driven from Jerusalem; and the sewing-woman that she could get only a few pence for making a garment; and that invalid that for twenty years he could not lift his head from the pillow; and that widow that she had such hard work to earn bread for her children. You know that in a song different voices carry different parts. The sweet and overwhelming part of the hallelujah of heaven will not be carried by those who rode in high places, and gave sumptuous entertainments; but pauper children will sing it, beggars will sing it, redeemed hod-carriers will sing it, those who were once the offscouring of earth will sing it. The hallelujah will be all the grander for earth's weeping eyes, and aching heads, and exhausted hands, and scourged backs, and martyred agonies.

Again: The thought of my texts is true when applied to the enjoyment of the righteous in heaven. I think we have but little idea of the number of the righteous in heaven. Infidels say: "Your heaven will be a very small place compared with the world of the lost; for, according to your teaching, the majority of men will be destroyed." I deny the charge. I suppose that the multitude of the finally lost, as compared with the multitude of the finally saved, will be a handful. I suppose that the few sick people in the hospitals of our great cities, as compared with the hundreds of thousands of well people, would not be smaller than the number of those who shall be cast out in suffering, compared with those who shall have upon them the health of heaven. For we are to remember that we are living in only the beginning of the Christian dispensation, and that this whole world is to be populated and redeemed, and that ages of light and love are to flow on. If this be so, the multitudes of the saved will be in vast majority. Take all the congregations that have assembled for worship throughout Christendom. Put them together, and they would make but a small audience compared with the thousand and tens of thousands, and ten thousand times ten thousand, and the hundred and forty and four thousand that shall stand around the throne. Those flashed up to heaven in martyr fires; those tossed for many years upon the invalid couch; those fought in the armies of liberty, and rose as they fell; those tumbled from high scaffolding, or slipped from the mast, or were washed off into the sea. They came up from Corinth, from Laodicea, from the Red Sea bank and Gennesaret's wave, from Egyptian brickyards, and Gideon's threshing floor. Those thousands of years ago slept the last sleep, and these are this moment having their eyes closed, and their limbs stretched out for the sepulcher.

A General expecting an attack from the enemy stands on a hill and looks through a field glass, and sees, in the great distance, multitudes approaching, but has no idea of their numbers. He says: "I cannot tell anything about them. I merely know that there are a great number." And so John, without attempting to count, says: "A great multitude that no man can number" We are told that heaven is a place of happiness; but what do we know about happiness! Happiness in this world is only a half fledged thing; a flowery path, with a serpent hissing across it; a broken pitcher, from which the water has dropped before we could drink it; a thrill of exhilaration, followed by disastrous reactions. To help us understand the joy of heaven, the Bible takes us to a river, We stand on the grassy bank. We see the waters flow on with ceaseless wave. But the filth of the cities is emptied into it, and the banks are torn, and unhealthy exhalations spring up from it, and we fail to get an idea of the river of life in heaven.

We get very imperfect ideas of the reunions of heaven. We think of some festal day on earth, when father and mother were yet living, and the children came home. A good time that! But it had this drawback—all were not there. That brother went off to sea, and never was heard from. That sister—did we not lay her away in the freshness of her young life, never more in this world to look upon her? Ah! there was a skeleton at the feast; and tears mingled with our laughter on that Christmas day. Not so with heaven's reunions. It will be an uninterrupted gladness. Many a Christian parent will look around and find all his children there. "Ah!" he says, "can it be possible that we are all here—life's perils over? the Jordan passed and not one wanting? Why, even the prodigal is here. I almost gave him up. How long he despised my counsels! but grace hath triumphed. All here! all here! Tell the mighty joy through the city. Let the bells ring, and the angels mention it in their song. Wave it from the top of the walls. All here!"

No more breaking of heartstrings, but face to face. The orphans that were left poor, and in a merciless world, kicked and cuffed of many hardships, shall join their parents over whose graves they so long wept, and gaze into their glorified countenances forever, face to face. We may come up from different parts of the world, one from the land and another from the depths of the sea; from lives affluent and prosperous, or from scenes of ragged distress; but we shall all meet in rapture and jubilee, face to face.

Many of our friends have entered upon that joy. A few days ago they sat with us studying these Gospel themes; but they only saw dimly—now revelation hath come. Your time will also come. God will not leave you floundering in the darkness. You stand wonder struck and amazed. You feel as if all the loveliness of life were dashed out. You stand gazing into the open chasm of the grave. Wait a little. In the presence of your departed and of Him who carries them in His bosom, you shall soon stand face to face. Oh! that our last hour may kindle up with this promised joy! May we be able to say, like the Christian not long ago, departing: "Though a pilgrim walking through the valley, the mountain tops are gleaming from peak to peak!" or, like my dear friend and brother, Alfred Cookman, who took his flight to the throne of God, saying in his last moment that which has already gone into Christian classics: "I am sweeping through the pearly gate, washed in the blood of the Lamb!"

---

AN elderly man went to a Harrisburg merchant and tendered him a quarter of a dollar, saying it was due him. On asking why, he told the merchant that about one year before his daughter had bought a remnant at his store, paying twenty-five cents therefor. But on getting home she discovered that two remnants had been put into the package by mistake. She intended paying for the second remnant, but put it off from time to time, until she fell sick, when she told her father the circumstances and asked him to see that the money was paid. He promised, but also neglected the matter. Finally the young woman reached death's door, and with almost her last breath she asked her father if he had paid for the remnant.

---

TO SECURE morphine when they want it, a man or woman under the influence of the habit will do anything. There is no petty theft to which they will not resort. And when the victim has got to the point that the doses measure thirty or forty grains a day petty thefts are no longer of much use. Nearly all the druggists who can be persuaded to sell morphine sell it at extravagant prices, so that frequently the moryhine habit entails an outlay of from $8 to $10 a week on the morphine eater.

---

A MAN married a woman who had a wooden leg. In thirteen unlucky months he became jealous of her. She went to live with her friends, and after some weeks the husband sought her out to see if he could not get a divorce from her. They quarreled, and the ausband tore his wife's wooden leg off and bore it away. He has been arrested, and it is to be hoped will be severely dealt with. A man mean enough to steal his wife's wooden leg should be sent up for life.

---

WILLIAM JAMES CANNON, "the child of the Alamo," the only male survivor of that famous massacre, a boy veteran of the Mexican war, long a Government scout and interpreter on the Western frontier, and a gallant soldier of the civil war, is now an inmate of the Iowa Soldiers' Home.

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

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SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

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*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.*


### Saltillo.

Mr. Greenland and sister, of Cumberland county were the guests of Amon Greenland, of Trough Creek, and on their way home paid a visit to their aunt, Mrs. Sleeman, of this place.

Some persons who predicted snow surely lost their reckoning, as they should have predicted rain.

L. Crotsley says on the road up Jack's mountain in the gap there are stones flooded out by the late June flood that would weigh five hundred pounds.

H. H. Hudson is a very humane gentleman and gives liberally to the poor. A tramp of robust appearance called on him for aid and he gave him two pairs of pants and twenty-five cents to pay for his dinner. All tramps ought to be arrested and sent to the work-house.

Christmas will soon be here and the young ladies are busy making fancy articles for their very dear friends.

The traveling public will be pleased to know that a substantial watering-trough has been placed on lower Main street.

George Sleeman, of this place has been down a shaft nineteen hundred feet and worked in a cavity three miles long in the coal fields of England. Mr. Sleeman works the Dougherty coal mine and is a practical workman—having been in the mines since he was eight years old. He has had many miraculous escapes from sudden death.

William Crum, the noted cradle and rake manufacturer, is also a first-class shot and successful hunter. He says squirrels are very plenty on the mountain.

A. K. Green is still quite ill and very weak. It will keep him busy to pull through.

The educational meeting which convened here last Friday night was well attended and Mr. Harkins delivered himself of a fine talk. Subject THE TABLE SPREAD by the Commonwealth."

The Misses Spangler, of Trough creek, accompanied by Miss Greenland, of Cassville, passed through here yesterday on a visit.

Walter Cornelius, contractor in lumber and bark, has finished his contract at Paradise Furnace. Mr. C. understands the business.

A young man named Lane while out on the mountain hunting pine was attacked by a wild cat.

H. H. Harry, the boot and shoe maker of Three Springs, has located in Saltillo, and has plenty of work.

Wm Faulkinder the deputy post master gives general satisfaction as to the hauling of Uncle Sam's mail matter.

### Huntingdon.

Mrs. Massey, an old and respected lady of this place fell dead Saturday evening at 5.30 o'clock.

A large force of laborers are engaged in filling the canal bed below the ware house.

Work is being pushed as rapidly as possible on the underground drive at the crossihg near Henry's old store.

The recent heavy rains caused the river to rise very high at this point. And the streets are like a bed of mortar. In many places wagons sink to the axle.

The new iron bridge in place of the old toll bridge which was destroyed by the flood of June 1st, is about completed.

The electric light poles are now all in and the foundation for the dynamo house is finished. All work is being pushed as fast as possible.

Mr. H. Lewis, one of Huntingdon's business men is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Oscar Irwin reports that Jamestown, N. Y. is a fine city. He is much pleased with the place and people.

W. W. Steel, of this place, has the contract for roofing one of Mr. Yocum's houses in Mapleton.

All the outside work on the new building at 7th and Washington streets is completed and is finished off by a very handsome galvinized cornice. The building is quite an improvement to the town.

### Little Trough Creek.

Hogs are dying daily—not from cholera, but from lead and knife. Mrs. Susan Swope has the largest so far as heard from—375 pounds.

While in Huntingdon the other day an attorney said to us that he had written a party to come to town next Friday, "Thanksgiving Day." Somebody is mistaken. We were under the impression that the annual Thanksgiving Day is always the last Thursday of November. Well, be it when it may, there will not be as many turkeys furnished from Trough Creek as usual.

Oliver Brown recently shot a hawk that measured 46 inches across the wings.

Five loons were killed and caught in the valley one day last week. It was not a good day for loons—"to get away."

A number of our "Pates" expect to attend the parade at Mount Union next Thursday.

G. W. Hazzard informs us that times have been good in Altoona the past summer. A great deal of building going on, and the prospect is good for more next year.

Banton Greenland and son, Ed., while out hunting each found what they did not expect, viz: a bee tree. They were unfortunate in falling one of them, it striking a stump just where the honey was. thus wasting most of the honey.

Simeon Wright, esq., expects to spend a good part of the coming wihter with his two daughters in Huntingdon.

—The *Globe* announces that the owners of the Huntingdon opera house contemplate closing that pleasure resort on the first of April, 1890, when the present lease with Manager Greenberg expires. The reasons given are that the house is unprofitable and that the danger from fire is a constant menace to the building and the tenants on the first floor. It is said that the insurance would be only half as high as the present rates if the opera house were to be closed. It is to be hoped the owners will change their minds. Should they not, Huntingdon will find herself as far back as she was ten years ago when it was impossible to find a fit place for holding a political convention, the cheapest class of amusements was furnished the people, a lecture was a novelty, and county institutes were subject to the magnanimity of the commissioners. Then it was truthfully said that "nothing but a ten-cent 'nigger' show would draw an audience in Huntingdon." The reason was not because of a lack of intelligence, but because there was no respectable place where intelligent people might gather. The new court house should not be used for any purposes except those pertaining to court. By all means keep the opera house open.


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1889

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We invite every reader of this paper and every reader of this county, to write us for *two* specimen copies. First, write us a postal card *immediately* for a specimen copy of the WEEKLY BLADE that you may get a full description of Knox's temperance serial story, "TEETOTALLER DICK." Second, write us again about December 1st for another free specimen of the BLADE, and we will send you a paper containing the opening chapters of the story. Send the names and addresses of all your friends at the same time.

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# W. E. EBY,

Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

# THE MAPLETON ITEM.
## Supplement.

**Mapleton Depot, Pa., Wednesday, November 27, 1889.**


THE ITEM

*is sent only to paid-in-advance subscribers, and paper discontinued at expiration of time for which it is paid. Sample copies free.*

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### TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

**An Excellent Programme.**

The 34th annual session of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute will be held in theOpera House,Huntingdon, beginning Monday, December 2d, and closing Friday, December 6th. The following is the circular issued by the County Superintendent:

INSTRUCTORS.

Dr. E. E. White, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. E. O. Lyte, S. N. S., Millersville.
Prof. J. W. Redway, Philadelphia.
Supt. J. M. Coughlin, Luzerne Co.,
Prof. G. E. Little, Washington, D. C.
Prof. J. F. Barton, Shippensburg.
Prof. W. J. Swigart, Normal College.
Prof. L. S. Shimmell, Huntingdon.
Supt. J. H. Cessna, Bedford county.
Supt. J. A. Myers, Mifflin county.
Supt. B. W. Peck, Fulton county.

DIRECTORS' DAY.

We shall be glad to see the Directors present at all the sessions, but we especially urge their attendance on Wednesday. Topics of special value to Directors will be discussed on that day.

MUSIC.

The music will be in charge of Prof Beery. Miss Jean Glenn, Miss Ida Pecht, and Miss Sadie McCoy. Do not forget to bring with you "Excell's School Songs."

PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

1. Papers— Mary B. Rockwood, Della Bendell, Sadie McCoy, Annie Lightner, Ella Ralston.

2. Real Teaching—S. G. Rudy, J. G. Zerby, J. N.Knode.

3. Drawing in Ungraded Schools—W. M. Benson, A. P. Silverthorn, Rosetta Cook.

4. Oral Language Work—Amos Evans, F. P. Waite.

5. Written Language Work—Alice Summers, Wm. Henderson.

6. Papers—Mary Geist, Kate E. Corbin, Carrie L. Clark.

7. The Text Book, Its Use—M. J. Elias, I. N. Swope, J. A. Parsons.

8. The Text Book, Its Abuse—J. B. Boring, D. Stains, A. Dickson.

9. History and Geography—M. R. Heffner, Kate McNeal, B. S. Landis.

10. Written Reviews— J. F. Evans, J. K. Brumbaugh, P. V. King.

11. Oral Reviews—D. B. Showalter, Geo. E. Taylor, J. M. Drake.

12. Penmanship—J. A. Myers, L. M. Orlady, C. E. Kauffman.

13. Primary Reading—Jennie Woods, Harry A. Thompson, H. H. Davis.

14. Thought Getting— M. L. Summers, D. H. Fisher, J. A. Harkins.

LECTURES.

Monday Evening—Hon. R. G. Horr, "Has it been proven that the Baboon is our Cousin? No. Sir."

Tuesday Evening—John R. Clark, "To and Fro in London."

Wednesday Evening—Dr. Robert Nourse, "John and Jonathan."

Thursday Evening—Will Caleton, "The Golden Hourse."

Prof. Berry and Misses Glenn and Pecht will add to each entertainment by their fine vocal selections. You are cordially invited to attend.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH,
Co. Supt.

—The cost of a locomotive is of interest to everybody, and a well-known authority gives the following particulars: "One man can build an eight-wheeled passenger locomotive for a standard guage railroad in 1,500 days; it will require 1,650 days work for him to build a consolidated ten-wheel locomotive for a standard guage. The average cost of the required labor would be $4,365, and cost of the necessary metal is usually estimated at $2,000 The profit may be put down at another $2,000, which would include the expenses of sale and delivery. This would make an engine, when absolutely ready for service and complete in every way, worth about $8,635.

—Two physicians (?) styling themselves "eminent New York physicians," have been roping in the people of Lancaster and York counties. They advertise themselves very extensively, but failed to pay the printer for puffing them up, cheated whoever they could, skipped the towns, and are, no doubt, soaring around looking for another section to light in. Eminent physicians do not travel in search of business. Better rely on your own practitioners.

—If advertising doesn't pay, why is it that the most successful merchants are the heaviest advertisers? If advertising doesn't pay, who does the most business? If it doesn't pay to advertise why do the heaviest business firms in the world spend millions in that way?

—The Tyrone *Times* says the midnight train running from Altoona to Huntingdon is styled the "drunk" train. "Huntingdon whiskey soaks come to Tyrone and fill up, then return on that train."

# THE MAPLETON ITEM.

## Supplement.

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Nov. 27, 1889.


## BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

*Burgess*—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
*Assistant Burgess* - W. B. Stone.
*Councilmen* -H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
*Constable*—James Montgomery.
*High-Constable*—S. P. Stubbs.
*Tax-Collector & Treasurer*— ———
*School-Directors*—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter, W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
*Judge-of-Election*—A. Lamberson.
*Inspectors*—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
*Assessor*—A. M. Parker.
*Auditors*—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope, V. B. McCarthy.
*Borough-Clerk*—I. N. Swope.
*Justices-of-the-Peace*—A. W. Swope, ———.
*Police-Officers*—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Mapleton Lodge*, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

*Aldema Lodge*, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

*Washington Camp*, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp. John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

*Harry Corbin Post*, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

## CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal Church*—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

*Presbyterian Church*—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

*U. B. Church*—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

## LOCAL NOTES.

—A. W. Swope, esq., made a business trip to Blair county last week.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Miss Lydia Boring, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with her parents in Mapleton.

—For Choice Irish Potatoes at 65 cents per bushel, send to Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—50 cents will buy a shirt and a pair of drawers at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Men's Handsome Dress Overcoats for $8, $10, and $12.50 at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—The Bible is printed in twenty-nine different languages to accommodate the different tongues of Pennsylvania.

—B. C. Wharton and son, of Mount Union, spent Sunday in Mapleton and were the guests of R. S. Henderson's family.

—Ladies' Dress Flannels, in Plaid, Stripe, or Plain Colors, and at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard at Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Coats and Jackets in big assortment and right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—For Silks, Plushes, Saxony and Germantown Yarns, Handsome Ribbons, and Velveteens go to A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. Church at Huntingdon has closed. Rev. W. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church at this place next Sunday evening.

—Mrs. David Sloan, of Union township, has been seriously afflicted for several months with inflamatory rheumatism, and at this writing her condition is not improved.

—An exchange says: "If some people who have passed away could return to this earth, they would have a hard time living up to the high standard obituary notices have given them.

—Institute next week.

—Turkey will be annihilated to-morrow.

—Samuel Clemens, who is employed as a fireman on the Bell's Gap railroad, was home to visit his family a few days ago.

—A break-down at the Empire works of the Speer White Sand Company, last Friday, caused the works to be idle for a few days.

—The name of the Juniata Sand Company's works, north of town has been changed to Franklin Works, after George M. Franklin, the senior member of the firm.

—Rev. D. J. R. Strayer, formerly of Saltillo, but now of Portland, Pa., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist churches of Lewistown, Lockport, and Mill Creek.

—Owing to the bad weather and bad condition of the roads the protracted meeting in the M. E. church was closed last Wednesday evening until the weather becomes more settled.

—Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear in all wool red, in white and gray merino and in camel's hair. All sizes from infant's sizes to the largest men's and women's sizes and at right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's,

—Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—The population of Mapleton continues to increase. During the past week additions have been made as follows: A son at the residence of William Wright and a daughter at the residence of Robert Kidd.

—Mrs. Rachel Wright, wife of "mine host" Levi Wright, of the Juniata House, fell down the steps leading from the back porch of the hotel, last Friday and sustained bruises and sprains which confined her to her bed.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has begun the erection of a big new round house on the hill in Jersey City, with a capacity for thirty-eight engines. It will be of the same size and design as the one that was swept away at Conemaugh.

—A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases, of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—The formal opening of the Reformatory Chapel at Huntingdon will take place on Sunday afternoon, December 1, 1889, at 3 o'clock. Edward Reed, D.D., LL. D., President of Dickinson College, of Carlisle, will deliver the dedicatory address.

—We are transferring all our accounts into a new ledger and desire to have a settlement with all our customers before making the transfer. Please call for settlement as soon as you can and oblige, Yours Truly,

PHILLIPS & SON.

—Among the families which have recently moved to Mapleton are William Long from Mount Union to one of E. Robley's houses, Amon Moore from Mount Union to Marshall Yocum's brick house, and a family named Snook from McVeytown to one of M. L. Rex's tenant houses.

—Among our callers last week was the venerable Mrs. Giles, formerly a resident of Mapleton, but who, for the past few years, has been living in Huntingdon. She informs us that she is moving to Harrisburg in order to be near her son, Hon. James P. Giles, who is statistician in the state educational department.

### Our Ladies' Prize.

All our lady subscribers and friends will be delighted at our good fortune in being able to announce that we have made clubbing arrangements with the best of all the Ladies' Magazines, viz., *Godey's Lady's Book*, of Philadelphia (see prospectus in another column), and we can offer all of our lady friends who subscribe for our paper, *Godey's*, together with the ITEM, for $2.50. *Godey's Lady's Book* is not only the best of all the lady magazines, but it is also the oldest. There is large capital behind it, and the corps of writers engaged for next year (1890) is the best yet announced by any ladies' publication for the coming year. The great story, "$5,000 for a Wife," commences in the December (X-mas) number, which will be sent you by the publishers for 15c., and when you get it you can see the host of good things the publishers offer. Then send in your subscription to us, together with one for our paper, and we will supply it to you. *Godey's* alone will cost you $2.

The ITEM will cost you $1. The two together, if order is sent to us, we will furnish for $2.50. Subscribe at once.

—Don't fail to read T. S. Johnston's special annuncement in this issue of the ITEM.

—A car of lumber jumped the track at the Main street crossing on Monday, blockading that thoroughfare for some time.

—Mr. Wash Megahan, of Petersburg, has demonstrated his ability as a hunter by killing 5 deer and two turkeys this season.

—J. J. Gillam is at Altoona this week clerking for his brother, John, who is in Mapleton looking after his interests here.

—The sale of stock and farming implements advertised for Tuesday of last week by Ephriam Chilcott, of Trough Creek Valley, was postponed on account of the bad weather and will take place to-day.

—The Sons of America, of Lewistown, will hold a banquet to-morrow evening which promises to be a swell affair. Dr. J. A. C. Clarkson, a Cassville boy, son of Hon. D. Clarkson, has been chosen toast master for the occasion.

—Mrs. Kate E. Shaffer and son Oscar, of Cassville, spent Thursday and Friday among friends in Mapleton. Mrs. Shaffer had been to see her sister at McConnelstown and while here was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jacob Hooper, Mrs. Benj. Slates and Mrs. D. M. Evans.

—Mrs. Mattie Stever, who has been spending several weeks among friends and former neighbors in Iowa and Nebraska, returned home last Friday. She was much pleased with her trip but says she could not be persuaded to again make her home in the west.

—The contractor on the mail route from Cassville to Broad Top City abandoned his contract on Monday last. The assistant postmaster at Cassville hired a man to carry the mail until instructions be received from the P. O. department to where all matters have been reported.

—J. J. Gillam will next Monday sell at his farm three miles northeast of Petersburg and six and one-half miles northwest of Huntingdon one hundred and fifteen head of sheep, about half of which are ewes, 2 bucks, and the balance wethers. Will be sold in lots to suit purchaser. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. A reasonable credit will be given.

—For the benefit of those wishing to witness the P. O. S. of A. demonstration at Mount Union tomorrow, day express will stop at Mapleton. All who can should take advantage of the opportunity to hear the address of Hon. James R. Kenney, mayor of Reading. He is a very entertaining speaker. Several camps of the Sons of America will participate in the parade.

—Bro. Allison, of the *Juniata Herald*, makes a pathetic appeal to his delinquent patrons in his last issue. We notice that many of our exchanges are continually dunning those of their subscribers who are in arrears. Brethren, you had better adopt the "Cash in advance" system. You may not have as many patrons but you will know when you can reasonably expect to be paid.

—John G. Gillam arrived in Mapleton Saturday and will remain in town this week, the purpose of his visit being to arrange for the closing out of his business here by the first of the year at which time A. B. Gillam, now of Tyrone, will resume and continue the business at the same stand. John is meeting with good success in his clothing and gents' furnishing establishment at Altoona.

—Miss Grace Stever, of this place, was married to Harry Lightner, of Mill Creek, on Monday, November, 11, 1889. The ceremony was performed at Camden, New Jersey, by Rev. Westwood, of the M. E. church. Miss Stever was one of the best of our young ladies and her marriage created quite a surprise. The happy couple will reside at Huntingdon. The ITEM wishes them a happy and prosperous journey through life.

—The Ladies Aid Society, of the U. B. Church, will hold a Thanksgiving Social, at the residence of Mr. John Cree, on Saturday evening, Nov. 30th. Supper will be served at 5 o'clock. A new feature will be a bazaar of fancy work. Contributions are expected from nearly all the ladies in town, a test of their deftness, and their generosity. Please come everybody, and buy something good to eat or something pretty to look at, and thus help along a good cause.

—At the time of the June flood the ITEM made mention of the fact that Miss Mattie McDivitt, of Alexandria, formerly a school teacher of this place, was among those who went down in the rush of waters at Johnstown. Miss McDivitt's body was recovered last Thursday. Mrs. Jane Harklerode, of Alexandria, was returning from a visit to her daughters at McKeesport and when she reached Nineveh she found quite a number of people getting off the train. Learning that public notice had been given that the bodies in the trenches would be raised that day and opportunity for identification would be given she concluded that she would stop off. Among the bodies raised was one which she recognized as Miss McDivitt. She made her thoughts known and her convictions were positive when a ring bearing Miss McDivitt's initials was discovered on one of the fingers. A telegram was forwarded to Rev. A. H. Jolly, who, accompanied by a sister of Miss McDivitt, started at once for Nineveh. The identification was completed and the remains were brought to Alexandria where they were interred on Sunday. The recovery of the body removed a great weight from the mind of the aged mother and sorrowing friends.

—George A. Miller, superintendent for the Speer White Sand Company, some time ago made complaint to the post office department that his mail for Pittsburg forwarded in the pouch made up for Huntingdon and forwarded by Altoona Accommodation, did not reach its destination until from twenty to thirty-six hours after it was forwarded and asked that the matter be investigated and a remedy be provided. A few days after, the post master received orders to make up the pouch for Altoona instead of Huntingdon. This arrangement was not entirely satisfactory and a few days later an additional order was received to the effect that two pouches be made up for Altoona Accommodation, one of western mail to be forwarded to Altoona, and the other of local and eastern mail to be forwarded to Huntingdon. The arrangement is a very good one.

—Friday, November 29, 1889, Miss Leah Fields will sell at the homestead farm near town, 3 cows, 3 head young cattle, 1 beef, 2 fat hogs, 1 shoat, several skeps bees, apples, fodder, hay, cider and barrels, beds and bedding and a great variety of other articles. At the same time and place, the farm, containing 241 acres, having thereon erected a comfortable log-frame house, good bank barn, tenant house and out-buildings will be offered for sale. There are two orchards and an abundance of water on the place. 80 acres are cleared, 30 of which are bottom land. See bills for further description.

—What might have proved a serious conflagration was happily averted by timely discovery at Phillips & Son's store Monday forenoon. George Phillips, junior member of the firm, returned home on sea shore express and built a fire in the cook stove in the dwelling apartment. The stove and pipe became red hot and the fire was communicated to some canvas which lined the room. The flames issued from the windows and in extinguishing them Mr. Phillips was severely burned about the hands and arms.

—A powerful temperance story serial is now being written by Col. Thos. W. Knox for publication in the *Toledo Weekly Blade*, to commence early in December. Col. Knox is well known as the author of the "Boy Traveller" series, and his new story will be a revelation to people of all classes on both sides of the temperance question. Send postal card to *Blade*, Toledo, Ohio, for free specimen copy containing opening chapters, Send names of all your friends, also. See advertisement elsewhere.

—Messrs. Charles Long and Isaac and Grant Hooper recently invested jointly in a ten-dollar coon dog. Last Saturday night they concluded to test the dog's abilities and accordingly went coon hunting. G. B. Potts completed the quartette which returned home about midnight with five nice fat coons. They are of the opinion that the new dog understands his business.

—Col. R. S. Cheves, of New York will deliver a temperance lecture in the M. E Church, Thursday evening of next week. Admission free. The lecture is under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars.


## J. G. GILLAM.

## AUTUMN 1889.

*We have prepared for a vigorous fall and winter trade and have stocked our store with seasonable goods.*

*We had intended to quit keeping clothing, but the excellent satisfaction rendered to customers in the past has made it necessary to replenish our stock. We have bought at cash prices and can sell the best goods at very low prices. Call and see the goods.*

*We have just received another stock of boots and shoes. Our reputation in this line is worth considerable and we shall maintain it if good goods and low prices will do it and we think they will.*

*Look out for the new stock of latest styles of hats. Also for the big assortment of gloves. These goods will be in in a few days.*

*We have an excellent assortment of underwear which is open for inspection. Come and see our goods and learn the advantages of buying them.*

*Respectfully,*

*J. G. GILLAM.*

# THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

## First Annual Report of Secretary Proctor.

## His Suggestions for Increasing the Army's Efficiency.

Secretary Proctor's first annual report shows that the estatimates for the War Department for the next fiscal year aggregate $44,157,973. He approves the recommendations of Major-General Schofield that the artillery should be reorganized and two new regiments added, so as to improve our means of coast defense. The three-battalion formation for infantry is warmly advocated. Secretary Proctor suggests that the retired list should be expanded to embrace 450 officers instead of 400. As to desertions and the remedy therefor, the report says:

The pith of the whole question is to make the service worth seeking, and then enough good men will seek it and be glad to stay in it. It is an instructive fact that the soldiers in the colored regiments rarely desert, whereas the percentage of desertion in the rest of the army is so large. Their previous condition in civil life largely explains it. To the colored man the service offers a career; to the white man too often only a refuge. There is now but little incentive for young and intelligent men to make a profession of soldiering. The hope of achieving a commission is but slight. The most deserving are made warrant officers, but even then they receive less compensation than the private soldier who is placed upon extra duty. The distance between the highest grade of non-commissioned officer and the commissioned officer is great, far too great, in my judgment. It would be wisdom to decrease that distance.

After repeating the recommendations already published of Generals Schofield, Miles, Crook and others for improving the service, Secretary Proctor says:

The most perfect military instruction is impossible with our depleted and skeleton organization. It appears, however, that the summer camps of the troops have added much to the efficiency and thoroughness of their instruction in large bodies. The service schools at Forts Riley, Leavenworth and Monroe are doing excellent work. A battalion of apprentices might be of assistance to the Army as to the Navy.

The needed improvements at West Point are succinctly set forth, and the Secretary of War declares that the course is too short unless the standard of admission is raised. Concerning the National Guard he says:

The discipline and efficiency of the National Guard is universally commended. It was evidenced by their appearance at the Centennial Celebration in New York April 30 last, and the promptness and celerity with which their concentration was effected. Of their value as a reserve military force and an essential element in any feasible scheme of coast defenses I treat elsewhere. As an educational institution also it deserves encouragement and support.

Military instruction in colleges is reviewed and approved, and the system will probably be extended, with the proviso that men in the regular army ranks, or those from other walks of life, shall have a chance to obtain commissions. In advocacy of adequate coast defenses the Secretary says:

Although our position and the traditions of our national diplomacy tend to the maintenance of peace, a defenseless condition will ever invite attack. The actual value of the property thus exposed to a public enemy, although many times the cost of amply protecting it, bears but little proportion to the magnitude of the material interests of the whole nation equally endangered thereby. It is not a local question. Not only is the national honor alike dear to all, but a hostile shell in the streets of New York strikes the prairies as well—their corn and wheat shares in the loss. Still the greater burden will fall upon the States contiguous to the seaboard in the immediate maintenance of the militia required to man the defense in case of danger.

Secretary Proctor contends that every vulnerable point of our coasts should as speedily as possible be put into the best condition of defense, and many suggestions are made for increasing the comfort and efficiency of the army.

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will build a splendid new palace in Berlin.

DR. TALMAGE'S new tabernacle will cost $150,000, and will seat 5000 persons.

IRON bricks are said to be in satisfactory use in Germany for street paving.

AN American syndicate has offered to make a seaport of Rome for $25,000,000.

PRINCE BISMARCK refuses to sell any African territory controled by Germany.

MANY of the new apartment houses that have been built in London are fifteen stories high.

DIPHTHERIA has been epidemic in Berlin and many parts of the city were quarantined.

THE total number of immigrants arriving in Philadelphia during the last year was 27,745.

NEW YORK'S elevated roads carried 179,000,000 passengers during the past twelve months.

No less than one hundred people died in the recent storm at Arizona and New Mexico.

GOVERNOR MELLETTE, of South Dakota, estimates the total revenue of the State at $300,000.

THERE are more sheep in the Argentine Republic than in any country in the world, the total being about 90,000,000.

THE Portuguese residents of Morgan County, Ill., recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their settlement there.

ENGLISH syndicates have invaded the Austrian Empire, and are buying up breweries in Bohemia and printing offices in Vienna.

THE Canadian Government has subsidized a line of steamers from Halifax to Jamaica and another line from St. John to Demerara.

ACCORDING to the last census of St. Petersburg, Russia, the population of that city was 720,106, composed of 424,000 males, and 296,106 females.

THE new cruiser Baltimore in her record trial trip made 20.2 knots an hour, and it is estimated developed power in excess of contract requirements.

TWO HUNDRED whales have lately been captured in the vicinity of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, from which locality it was feared whales were disappearing.

GREENWICH time will be adopted on the Austro-Hungarian railways, provided the German lines will accept the same system. At present the Austrian railway time is almost an hour earlier than the British reckoning.

**LARGE deposits of excellent hard coal have recently been discovered in Alaska and on some of the coast islands. The quantity is believed to be practically inexhaustible.**

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

THE editors of the Weekly Press Association of Connecticut met at the Tontine Hotel in New Haven. Citizen George Francis Train made an address after dinner, and spoke for an hour.

THE 121st annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held at Delmonico's and addresses were made by ex-President Cleveland, Justice Miller, Secretary Noble, Chauncey M. Depew and others.

IN three weeks the World's Fair Committee at New York raised $4,000,000 of the $5,000,000 Guarantee Fund.

HEAVY rains lasting several days caused great damage in various parts of New York, Pennsylvania and other States. Many bridges were swept away, railroads were submerged and traffic was suspended.

THE Committee on Legislation for New York's International Exposition in 1892 has issued an address to the people of the United States giving the reasons why the fair should be held there.

AN explosion of mine gas occurred at Beechwood Colliery, Penn., fatally injuring James Kelly and Patrick Haughney and severely burning half a dozen laborers.

Two men were killed by the premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry near Calasauqua, Penn.

THE Lawrence Bank, of Pittsburg, Penn., chartered under the State laws, failed with liabilities of between $600,000 and $700,000. Its capital is $800,000, and its assets are an uncertain quantity.

PROFESSOR E. N. HORSFORD'S tower, marking the supposed site of the Norse city of Norumbega, near Watertown, Mass., was dedicated under the auspices of the American Geographical Society.

### South and West.

THE barb wire mills of the country have formed a combine, with a capital of $12,000,000 and headquarters at Chicago.

FIFTEEN or twenty colored people were returning from a ball near Leeds, Ala., when they were fired on from ambush. Jim Smith was killed and Jack Johnson and Mary Black were mortally wounded.

THE county treasury vault was opened at Manhattan, Kan., and it was discovered that J. M. Fortner, the absconding treasurer, took all the county funds ($40,000) with him to Canada.

THE fast overland mail train arrived at San Francisco from New York, having crossed the continent in four days nine hours and forty-five minutes, actual running time.

THE General Convention of the Knights of Labor, held in Atlanta, adopted resolutions in favor of taking a hand in politics, and in indorsement of Henry George's single-tax land theories, and it was also resolved that hours of labor should be regulated by the demand.

A NATIONAL Convention of mineral-water firms met in session at Chicago.

SEVERAL miners were buried by the falling of rock in the Buffalo mine at Negaunee, Mich. A Swede named Olsen was instantly killed and two Finns fatally injured.

GILBERT A. PIERCE, Republican, was elected United States Senator in each branch of the North Dakota Legislature,

THE Centennial of North Carolina's ratification of the Federal Constitution was celebrated at Fayetteville.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic in the Twelfth Ward of Chicago. Four families in one block have lost eleven children. Defective sewerage is the cause.

THE tenth annual convention of the Women's National Association was opened at Newark, N. J.

THE National Short-Horn Breeders' Association in annual meeting at Chicago ratified the action of the Illinois breeders in recommending that Congress subsidize a steamship line between the United States and Central and South America.

AT the trial of the Navassa rioters in Baltimore witnesses testified that the treatment of the laborers was shocking, the men being tied up by the thumbs for hours for trivial offenses.

AN agreement uniting the Rock Island Railroad and the Atchison system under the name of the Rock Island and Santa Fe Route has been made public.

### Washington.

THE International Marine Conference finished its consideration of the amendments to the Rules of the Road.

ORDERS were issued by Secretary Tracy for the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron to be put in readiness for sailing.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has written to W. J Arkell, of New York city, that the Assistant Attorney-General has decided that it would be illegal to use the backs of postage stamps for advertising purposes, and that therefore Mr. Arkell's offer of $100,000 a year for the privilege cannot be accepted.

THE President has appointed Dennis Egan, of Florida, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Florida; Ross Guffin, of Misssouri, to be Surveyor for the Port of Kansas City, Missouri, and Augustus Shaw, of Indiana, to be Deputy Third Auditor of the Treasury.

SECRETARY TRACY ordered the South Atlantic squadron to Brazil.

THE representatives of important railroads in the United States met at Washington to consider the present system of freight classification and to discuss improvements to be made therein.

THE President has appointed Thomas Clay McDowell, of Kentucky, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, vice William Cassius Goodloe, who was recently fatally wounded in a fight. Mr. McDowell is the son-in-law of Mrs. Goodloe.

IN the Pan-American Congress, Delegate Henderson, of the United States, introduced a resolution welcoming Brazil as a republic; the resolution was tabled.

### Foreign.

SEVENTEEN deaths have resulted from the colliery explosion at Hanau, Germany.

THE Canadian steamer Marie St. Croixton, Quebec for St. Roch, has been wrecked in a gale and Captain de Soulners and three sailors drowned.

LETTERS received from Dr. Peters, the German explorer in Africa—recently reported massacred—indicate that up to late date he was still alive and that the accounts of his death are untrue.

THE Turkish Government has granted an amnesty to the Creten revolutionists.

THE Canadian Treasury has been defrauded through extensive smuggling of whisky.

IT is stated that Queen Victoria has invited Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, to visit her at Windsor.

THE National Palace at San Salvador has been completely destroyed by fire. The Government archives were totally consumed.

UNIVERSAL suffrage has been established throughout the new republic of Brazil.

AN epidemic of measles in frightful form has prevailed in Lota and Coronet, Chili. It is said that more than six hundred children died of the dreadful disease in two months.

A DISPATCH from the African explorer, Henry M. Stanley, says he expects to reach the coast in four or five days, and that he has made an important geographical discovery.

DISPATCHES from Samoa say that Malietoa was reinstated amid great rejoicings. The British, German and American agents issued proclamations recognizing Malietoa as King.

MINISTER PHELPS gave a dinner at the Kaiserhof, in Berlin, to Count Herbert Bismarck.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN, the German officer, has been promoted to the rank of Major for services in South Africa.

# LATER NEWS.

THE prize of $500 offered by the publisher of the *American Agriculturist* for the largest crop of oats from one acre has been awarded to R. W. Strickland, of Albion, N. Y. His acre yielded a few pounds more than 134 bushels of oats.

JAMES SMITH, a letter carrier, killed his two baby children at his home in New York city. He was slowly dying of consumption, and his wife had left him after a quarrel.

STEPHEN PETTUS, the well known tobacco merchant, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, was shot and almost instantly killed in New York city by Mrs. Hannah M. Southworth, also of Brooklyn.

THE steamer Manhattan, bound from New York for West Point, Va., came into collision with the four-masted schooner Agnes Manning, and sank in fifteen minutes. Twenty-two of the crew were picked up at sea. The remainder including three passengers, were probably lost.

L. LUM SMITH, editor of the *Agents' Herald*, convicted of libeling Anthony Comstock, of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, was sentenced at Philadelphia to six months' imprisonment.

A TWO-STORY brick dwelling at Braddock, Penn., was blown to pieces by an explosion of natural gas. Two persons were fatally burned and six others severely injured.

HENRY DENHART, Reo Smith and J. B. Snyder were fatally burned by an explosion of natural gas near Washington, Ill.

A FREIGHT train at Marquette, Mich., jumped a twelve-foot bank and Engineer Reinhart was killed and Fireman Tilnatz fatally hurt. The engine and nine cars were wrecked.

HENRY BRUNIER, age seventeen, a butcher of Baltimore, died at the Maryland University Hospital from a severe scalding in a vat of boiling water. John Fisher is held by the police to answer the charge of throwing Brunier into the vat.

THE Republic of Brazil has been definitely and regularly recognized by the United States, and the new credentials of its envoys, both ordinary and extraordinary, have been tendered Secretary Blaine, and accepted in due form by him.

THE President has appointed Thomas J. Powers, of Pennsylvania, to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of Philadelphia, and John J. Ridgeway, of Pennsylvania, to be Surveyor of Customs in the District of Philadelphia.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE and his party arrived at Athens, Greece. The great preacher secured a corner stone for the new tabernacle to be built in Brooklyn. It was taken from Mars Hill, from which St. Paul addressed the Athenians.

THE Republics of Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation have recognized the new United States of Brazil.

JOHN HENDRICKSON fatally shot his wife at Centre Point, Iowa, and then blew out his own brains with a shotgun.

WHILE being tested a boiler exploded at Joplin, Mo., instantly killing John Madison and fatally wounding C. J., John, Thomas and George Johnson and A. L. Crockett.

THE counsel for the defence in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago announced that they had no more evidence to offer.

EDITOR J. H. LABORUS, of Abbeville, Ala., shot and killed B. F. Bussey, of Montgomery, whom he had denounced as a swindler.

A FIRE occurred in the wholesale grocery house of Janney & Andrews, Philadelphia, resulting in the death of one man, and damage of property to the extent of $250,000.

PROMINENT members of the Admiralty Bar of New York city and other lawyers gave a dinner to several delegates to the International Marine Conference who represented the Admiralty Bars of their own countries.

THE President has appointed William H. Shelmire, of Pennsylvania, to be Pension Agent at Philadelphia.

MR. SCHUYLER, the new American Minister to Egypt, has presented his credentials to the Khedive.

A SEVEN-YEAR inquiry into an alleged wholesale poisoning in Hungary has just ended. Thirty-eight persons were poisoned, and fifty-seven arrests have been made.

THE German Consul at Zanzibar has confirmed the report of the safety of Dr. Peters, the explorer.

# KILLED BY HIS PATENT.

### Fatal Ingenuity of a Young Man at Washington.

Frank T. Barry, fifteen years old, son of the late Honorable Henry W. Barry, of Mississippi, was found dead in his bed at his home in Washington by his mother. He had rigged a string from his bed to the gas bracket so that he might study in bed and turn out the gas without leaving the bed when he became sleepy. In his sleep he had involuntarily turned on the gas which during the night filled the room and asphyxiated him.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, has bought an inhabited island, called by its fifty or sixty people Plum Island. It is one of the small islands in the Sound between Long Island and the Connecticut shore. It was sold under foreclosure for $15,000.

# BUILDING THE NEW NAVY.

### The Annual Report of the Chief Naval Constructor.

Theodore Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy, has submitted to Secretary Tracy his annual report. The estimates for the coming fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891, include among other items the following: Preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks, purchase of materials and stores of all kinds, labor in navy yards, etc., $1,000,000; improvement of plant at New York Navy Yard, $50,000; on account of hulls and outfits of new ships heretofore authorized by Congress, $4,000,000; improvement of plant at League Island yard, Philadelphia, $250,000; construction of two tugs, $80,000; construction of one freight boat, $450,000.

A deficiency appropriation will be necessary in order that the work of construction and repair may be carried on during the remainder of the present fiscal year without interruption.

The single turreted monitors are said to be now in a worse than useless state, and the report recommends that something be done with them. To put them into condition for efficient service in harbor and coast defence will cost, it is estimated, $405,000. There are thirteen of these monitors.

The Chief Naval Constructor calls attention to the difficulty of getting satisfactory bids for the construction of vessels when the cost is limited by the acts authorizing them to be built and recommends that in the future the bureau be not crippled by such legislation.

The United States has at present four steel cruisers and a steel dispatch vessel in commission. The Baltimore, Vesuvius, Petrel and Charleston have had their trial trips and may be expected soon to take their places in the cruising fleet. There are twenty-one wooden steamers and seven iron steamers still useful and serviceable. With the completion of the vessels now building and appropriated for, the United States will possess ten armored vessels, thirteen single turreted monitors, twenty-one steel cruisers or gunboats, two dynamite cruisers, a practice cruiser for cadets, an armored ram, one first-class torpedo boat and seven iron steamers.

# A MANIFESTO ISSUED.

### Declaration of the New Brazilian Government—Dom Pedro's Letter.

The manifesto of the Republican Government of Brazil, issued a few days after the overthrow of the Empire, is a follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: The people, the army and navy, and the provinces have now decreed the fall of the imperial dynasty and the suppression of the monarchical system. This patriotic revolution has been followed by the formation of a provisional Government, whose first mission is to guarantee order, liberty and the rights of the citizen.

"The formation of this Government until a definite Government has been named has been made with full regard to the most competent material. The Government is simply composed of temporary agents, who will govern and maintain peace, liberty, fraternity and order. The attributes and extraordinary faculties invested are for the defense and integrity of the country and the preservation of public order.

"The provisional Government promises to to use all means in its power to guarantee security of life and property to all the inhabitants of Brazil, native and foreign, and respect for political opinions, excepting the exigent modifications necessary for the good of the country. The army and navy, the ordinary functions of the Department of Justice, the civil and military administrations, will continue under their existing organizations, and respect for those holding position will be maintained.

The Senate and State Council are abolished and the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Provisional Government recognizes and acknowledges all national compromises under the late Government, and all agreements with foreign powers. The public debt, internal and external, will be respected; also all existing contracts and obligations legally made.

"DEODORA FONSECA,
"Chief of the Provisional Government."

Emperor Dom Pedro made the following reply to the communication of the new Government informing him of his deposition:

"In view of the address handed me on the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. I resolved to submit to the command of circumstances, to leave with all my family for Europe to-morrow, leaving this beloved country, which I have tried to give firm testimony of my affectionate love and my dedication during nearly half a century as Chief of the State. I will always have kindly remembrances of Brazil and hopes for its prosperity.

"D. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA.
"To the Provisional Government."

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Prince of Wales has recently become very studious.

MR. EDISON, the inventor, receives about 1000 letters a day.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has entered his seventy-second year.

THE Rev. Sam Jones, the Southern revivalist, is said to be in failing health.

SECRETARY BLAINE has moved into the old Seward house in Washington.

ROBERT BROWNING, the English poet, is coming to this country next spring.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD is the father of six children—four girls and two boys.

THE King of the Sandwich Islands is expected to visit Washington this winter.

THE tomb of the late Crown Prince of Austria is constantly covered with flowers.

KING LOUIS, of Portugal, left the copyright of his literary works to charitable institutions.

J. D. WICKHAM, D.D., of Manchester, Vt., is the oldest Yale alumnus; he graduated in 1817.

THE income of ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, from his legal practice is said to be $100,000 a year.

MRS. BURNETT, the authoress, is slowly recovering from the injury she received some time ago.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Wellsboro, N. Y., has built for himself a granite tomb in the shape of a log cabin.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the war Governor of Rhode Island and the husband of Chief Justice Chase's daughter, is now living in poverty.

GOVERNOR FORAKER, of Ohio, announces his intention of resuming his law practice in Cincinnati upon the expiration of his term of office.

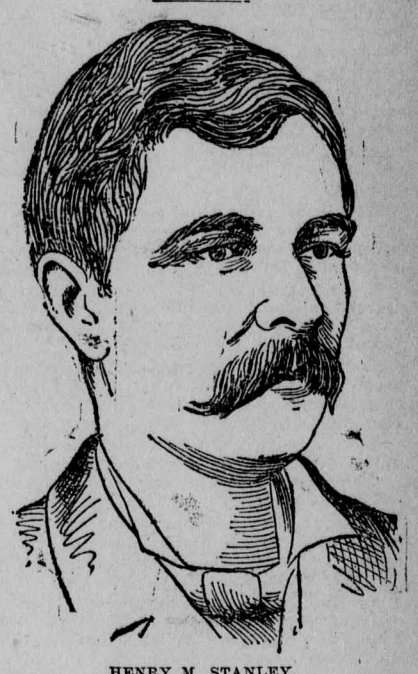
MRS. E. G. TEWKSBURY is the first woman enrolled in the Harlford Theological Seminary. Her husband is in the senior class of the same seminary. Both are preparing for foreign missionary service.

ARCHDEACON JONES, late Archdeacon of Liverpool, who has attained the age of ninety-eight and has been in holy orders for seventy-four years, is believed to be the oldest clergyman in the Church of England.

# STANLEY HEARD FROM.

## Important Discoveries Made by Him in the Dark Continent.

## His Hardships the Severest He Has Ever Endured.



HENRY M. STANLEY.

The British Consul at Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, has received the following communication from Explorer Henry M. Stanley, who is on his return from the expedition into the interior of the continent:

"GERMAN STATION, MPWAPWA, Nov. 11, 1889.

"Dear Sir—We arrived here yesterday on the fifty-fifth day from Victoria Nyanza and the 188th day from the Albert Nyanza. We number altogether about 750 souls. At the last muster, three days ago, Emin Pacha's people numbered 294, of whom 59 are children, mostly orphans of Egyptian officers. The whites with me are Lieutenant Stairs, Captain Nelson, Mounteney, Jephson, Surgeon Parke, William Bormy, Mr. Hoffman, Emin Pacha and his daughter, Captain Casati, Signor Marco and a Tunisian, Vitu Hassan, and an apothecary. We have also Peres Girault and Schinze, of the Algerian mission. Among the principal officers of the Pacha are the Vakeers, of the Equatorial province, and Major Awash Effendi, of the Second battalion.

"Since leaving Victoria Nyanza we have lost eighteen of the Pacha's people and one native of Zanzibar, who was killed while we were parleying with hostile people. Every other expedition I have led has seen the lightening of our labors as we drew near the sea, but I cannot say the same of this one. Our long string of hammock bearers tells a different tale, and until we place these poor things on shipboard there will be no rest for us. The worst of it is we have not the privilege of showing at Zanzibar the full extent of our labors. After carrying some of them 1000 miles, fighting to the right and left of the sick, driving Warasura from their prey, over range and range of mountains, with every energy on the full strain, they slip through our hands and die in their hammocks. One lady, seventy-five years of age, the old mother of the Valkiel, died in this manner in North Msukuma, south of Victoria Nyanza.

"We had as stirring a time for four days as we had anywhere. For those four days we had continuous fighting during the greater part of daylight hours. The foolish natives took an unaccountable prejudice to the Pacha's people. They insisted that they were cannibals and had come to their country for no good. Talking to them was of no use. Any attempt at disproof drove them into white hot rage, and in their mad flinging of themselves on us they suffered.

"I am advised that the route to the sea via Simba and Mwene is the best for one thing that specially appears desirable to me—an abundance of food. I propose to adopt that line. As regards the danger of an attack, this road seems to me to be as bad as another.

"We have made the unexpected discovery, of real value in Africa, of a considerable extension of the Victoria Nyanza to the southwest. The utmost southerly reach of this extension is south latitude 2 degrees and 48 minutes, which brings the Victorian Sea within 135 miles only from Lake Tanganyika.

"I was so certain in my mind that this fact was known through the many voyages of the Church Missionary Society to Uganda, that I do not feel particularly moved by it. Mackay, however, showed me the latest maps published by the society, and I saw that not one had even a suspicion of it. On the road here I made a rough sketch of it, and I find that the area of the great lake is now increased by this discovery to 26,900 square miles, which is just about 1900 square miles larger than the reputed exaggerations of Captain Speke.

"If you will glance at a map of the lake toward the southwest you will find that the coast line runs about west-northwest and east-southeast; but this coast line so drawn consists mainly of a series of large and mountainous islands, many of them well peopled, which overlap one another. South of these islands is a large body of water, just discovered Lake Uriji, also which Captain Speke so slightly sketched. It turns out to be a very respectable lake, with populated islands on it.

"I hope that we shall meet before long.

"I beg to remain your obedient servant.

"HENRY M. STANLEY.

"To the British Consul-General at Zanzibar."

# A REMARKABLE FORGER.

### He Dupes People Right and Left for Years With Consummate Ease.

Developments in the case of B. S. Barrett, a business man at Cleveland, Ohio, indicate that he conducted the most colossal system of forgery in the history of the State. Notes were made wholesale, and disposed of in all directions. Barrett duped his clerks, played on the confidence of his church associates, unloaded the worthless specimens of his penmanship on his personal friends, swindled the banks and defrauded manufacturers of thousands of dollars. His operations were conducted with consummate skill, the outgrowth of long practice, and for years he met with the greatest success. Notes have been duplicated anywhere from one to ten times, and he found a ready market for every set he made. He seemed to have allowed exceedingly liberal discount, and stated his case so smoothly that he met with no difficulty in having all his forgeries "shaved." The latest estimate of Barrett's indebtedness places it at $100,000. Barrett left for parts unknown.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"PAUL JONES" has passed its 300th performance in London.

SOPHIE EYRE made a hit in San Francisco with her new play, "The Witch."

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG is now so stout that she will never again be seen on the stage.

PATTI is said to be the only person in the world who can draw a full house to Albert Hall, in London.

MYRON W. WHITNEY, the popular Boston basso, is proud of the fact that he was a bricklayer for seven years of his life.

MINNIE HAUK, the American singer, has bought the house near Lucerne, Switzerland, that used to be occupied by Wagner.

"SHENANDOAH" will very probably be shortly produced in London, such has been the success of Bronson Howard's play in this country.

THE fashion of trying new plays at matinees is becoming so common in London that the performances themselves are losing all significance.

IT is reported that W. H. Crane has won a marked success in the West with "The Senator," the play which was written for him by David D. Lloyd.

PRINCESS BEATRICE played the pianoforte accompaniment to M. Wolff's violin when that artist appeared before the Queen of England recently.

A NUMBER of Parisian women have sent an address to M. Sardou thanking him for his rehabilitation of the stage mother-in-law in "Belle Maman."

BUFFALO BILL contemplates taking his Wild West show to India. Certain Indian potentates who visited Paris in the summer advised him to do so.

AT the Dal Verme Theatre, in Milan, a play has been brought out entitled "The Retreat from Moscow," in which the leading character is Napoleon I.

MISS JUCH, who sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," drew a large crowd, including President and Mrs. Harrison, to the Church of the Covenant in Washington.

FREDERICK WARDE has commenced preparations for a Shakespearean revival in New York city next season, when he will have the assistance of several prominent actors and actresses.

SIR GEORGE GROVE, the eminent English musician, was educated for a civil engineer. He designed the first two modern lighthouses erected by the English Government in the West Indies.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER, in the London *World*, reads Mr. Irving a lecture for his failure to produce new works. He says: "He has done much for the English stage, nothing for the English drama.

MME. FURSCH-MADI has appeared at the Lamoreaux Concerts in Paris with great success. She is now singing in Berlin and will probably appear in New York in the oratorio of "Messiah" this winter.

MR. ALEXANDER COMSTOCK has gone to England with the view of completing arrangements for the production of "The Old Homestead," now in its second year at the New York Academy of Music, in that country.

THE famous company of the Saze-Meiningen-Court Theatre will give a series of performances next year in Russia. They will open at Kiev in February, and proceed thence to St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga and Warsaw.

MR. SIDNEY DICKINSON, the well-known art critic and lecturer of Boston, is now a very successful lecturer in Australia. He is in the employ of the Government of New Zealand, delivering illustrated lectures on that country.

EDUARD STRAUSS and his famous orchestra have completed a tour of eighty cities in 180 days, during which time an average of twenty-five pieces a day were played. At Hamburg 45,000 persons attended his concerts in four weeks.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Order of the Knights of Labor is just twenty years old.

THE lace trade of France gives employment to nearly 200,000 persons.

GEORGIA mill hands have been urging the Legislature to pass a bill making ten hours a day's work.

SIR EDWARD GUINNESS, the big brewer, has given a million dollars for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor of London.

SHIPBUILDING is so active on the Clyde, Scotland, that in many of the yards work is carried on at night by means of electric lights.

MESSRS. KRUPP, of Essen, are about to establish an immense iron foundry and steel works in the neighborhood of Luxemburg, Germany.

THE prosperity of the cotton mills of Fall River, Mass., during the entire year is without parallel in the history of Fall River manufacturing.

THE *American Manufacturer* of Pittsburg states that ninety per cent. of the forge companies of the country have formed a combination for mutual protection.

AT the session of the Knights of Labor in Atlanta the words "of America" were dropped from the name of the organization, making it simply the Knights of Labor.

FEW people are aware that there is a trades union or industrial organization of colored men that dates back to 1856, five years before the war, but such is the fact.

COMPLAINT has been made to the Treasury Department that the alien labor contract law is being violated at Detroit, Mich., by Canadian laborers, who cross the line every day to perform labor in the United States and return to their homes at night.

THE Knights of Labor as a body are not disposed to interfere in the eight-hour question. They discussed it at their meeting in Atlanta, and came to the conclusion that the best policy would be to allow the local assemblies to deal with it as they saw best.

A MASS meeting of the striking block coal miners of the central part of Clay County, Ind., was held at Churchill mines, near Centre Point. It was unanimously agreed to resume work at the operators' order since forty per cent. of the strikers were at work at the reduction.

AT a meeting of the Washington Typographical Union, a resolution was adopted repealing the eight-hour rule that has heretofore prevailed. The printers in the job and newspaper offices opposed the resolution unanimously, but it was carried by the men from the Government Printing Office.

THE production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States during 1886 was 2,269,190 gross tons. Of rails the output was computed at 1,562,410 gross tons. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1886 was 689,670 tons more than that of 1885, while the production of rails had increased by 602,939 tons.

A VEIN of coal said to contain several million tons has been discovered in Lawrence & Brown's colliery at Mahanoy Place, Penn. The vein was struck by some men engaged in making a drift from an abandoned shaft to another colliery. The find will go on record as one of the greatest accidental discoveries in the history of coal mining.

## THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

### Facts and Figures From the Commissioner's Report.

### Nearly $140,000,000 Collected in the Last Fiscal Year.

Hon. John B. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the operations of the Internal Revenue service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889. The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year were $130,894,434, or $8,667,958 more than the receipts for the previous year. The receipts for the first three months of the previous fiscal year aggregated $34,684,526, an increase of $3,470,807 as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The Commissioner says that if this ratio of interest is maintained, the receipts for the present fiscal year will amount to over $142,000,000. He does not, however, think that such will be the case, and he estimates the collections for the current year at $135,000,000. The increased collections were mainly on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes. The only object of taxation showing a decrease during the first quarter of the present year is oleomargarine, which dropped from $148,623 in 1888 to $124,730 in 1889. The total cost of collection during the past fiscal year was $4,185,729, a fraction less than 3.2 per cent. of the amount collected. The Commissioner estimates the total expenses of the service for the next fiscal year at $4,266,590.

The increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff and in the number of cigars and cigarettes was: Manufactured tobacco, 11,535,636 pounds; snuff, 626,631 pounds; cigars, 22,658,990; cigarettes, 288,789,860. The export account shows an increase in manufactured tobacco of 118,183 pounds, an increase in the number of cigars of 266,700 and an increase in the number of cigarettes of 65,909,950. The number of cigars imported during the year was 90,087,407. The value of the manufactured tocacco imported was $70,353.

The total number of special taxpayers is given as 830,134, of whom 590,013 are dealers in manufactured tobacco.

The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year was 87,887,456 gallons, showing an increase of 19,499,296 gallons over the product of the previous year, or 4,161,150 gallons more than the average produced (83,726,306 gallons) for the last ten years.

The quantity of rum distilled from molasses during the year was 1,471,054 gallons, showing a decrease of 420,192 gallons from the product of the previous year, or 416,510 gallons less than the average product (1,887,564 gallons) for the last ten years.

The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bonded warehouses, on October 1, 1889, was 102,652,982 gallons, the average stock of each retail liquor dealer in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons.

The average monthly production of oleomargarine during the fiscal year was 2,972,002 pounds; the average monthly production for the previous year was 2,860,460 pounds, and the average monthly production during the eight months ended June 30, 1887, was 2,711,828 pounds. There was increase in the number of persons engaged in the sale of oleomargarine during the fiscal year ended, as well as an increase in the production of the article. Tables in regard to oleomargarine show that there has been an increase from year to year in the production for consumption both at home and abroad.

## NEW OFFICE-HOLDERS.

### President Harrison's Latest Appointments.

President Harrison has made the following appointments: William M. Robertson, of Nebraska, to be Register of the Land Office at Neligh, Neb.; John Q. A. Braden, of South Dakota, to be Register of the Land Office at Aberdeen, S. D.; Clarence E. Hager, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Denver; Charles J. MacLeod, of South Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Aberdeen, S. D.; George V. Ayres, of South Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Rapid City, S. D.

### Nourishing.

Dick—"Say, Tommy, why don't you get a donkey?"

Tommy—"Oh, it costs to much to feed it, papa says."

Dick—"No, it don't; I make my donkey eat old newspapers."—*Argosy.*

JOHN MCBRIDE, President of the Miners' Progressive Union, has called a convention of the miners of Northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia for Indianapolis.


**A New Kind of Insurance**

Has been put in operation by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" are sold by druggists under the manufacturers' *positive guarantee*. Either benefit or a complete cure is thus attained, or money paid for these medicines is returned. The certificate of guarantee given in connection with sale of these medicines is equivalent to a policy of insurance. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all humors and blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all those derangements and weaknesses peculiar to women.


Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD is anxious to resume newspaper work.


Mediocrity *always* copies *superiority*. Dobbins's Electric Soap, first made in 1865, has been imitated more than any soap made. Ask your grocer for *Dobbins's* Electric Soap, all other Electrics, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations.


OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES refuses to write any more poetry.


A 10c. smoke for 5c. "Tansill's Punch."

**What Women Can Do.**

Every wife or daughter living near a village or large market, can make many dollars each year raising eggs. Just as surely as that a woman can tend a baby better than a man, just so certainly can she care for any animal better. For example, Mrs. Eunice Goodwin, East Livermore, Me., says: "In four weeks, last autumn, my thirty hens laid 131 eggs. I then fed them Sheridan's Condition Power, advertised to make hens lay; and in *eight weeks* they laid 478. Having sold twelve, the remainder laid 815 eggs in eight weeks, by feeding Sheridan's Powder. I sold the eggs for $15.93, making clear $13.38 from only eighteen hens in eight weeks. One of my Polish hens which I could not buy for $2.00 would have died but for Sheridan's Powder. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House street, Boston, Mass. (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder), will send, postpaid, two 25 cent packs of Powder and a Poultry Guide, for 60 cents. For $1.00, five packs and a book; for $1.20, a large 2½ pound can and book; six cans, $5.00, express prepaid. Send stamps or cash. Interesting testimonials free. For five cents a copy of the best Poultry paper sent.


The American Economic Association has received a sum of money to be awarded as prizes for the best essays on the subject of women wage earners.


**A Few Pointers.**

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.


THERE are 210 co-operative building and loan associations in the State of New Jersey.


**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,**

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactuued by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.


P. T. BARNUM was born in 1810. He brought Jenny Lind to this country in 1849.


**Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.**

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

**Dangerous Tendencies**

Characterize that very common complaint, catarrh. The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of deaths annually. Hence the necessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, restoring and toning the diseased organs. Try the peculiar medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache."—R. GIBBONS, Hamilton, Ohio.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

**DO** YOU WANT A SITUATION? KELLOGG & CO., 496 Main Street, **Buffalo, N. Y.**, can get it. Address with stamp.

**OPIUM** HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

**Pains and Aches**

PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY Cured by **St. Jacobs Oil** AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

BALTO·MD. THE CHAS·A·VOGELER CO.

**Ely's Cream Balm**

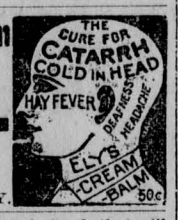
WILL CURE

**CATARRH.**

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.




LOVELY Calendar and Free Sample Goods that will sell, 6c. stamps. W. C. W., No. Dunbarton, N. H.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of **best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for **finish, durability** and **accuracy**. Do not be deceived by cheap **malleable cast-iron imitations** which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrel with firm's name, address and date of patents and are **guaranteed** perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. **SMITH & WESSON,**

☞ Mention this paper. **Springfield, Mass.**

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. 100 STYLES. BABY COACHES. COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE. INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS. 50 CHANGES.

We retail at the *lowest wholesale factory prices*, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.* Automatic Brake on all Coaches. FREE WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE. SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY.

**LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.**

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND** TRADE MARK

This Trade Mark is on The Best Waterproof Coat in the world.

Send for illustrated Catalogue, *Free.* A. J. Tower, Boston.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**

BEST IN THE WORLD ☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

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*Continued from first page.*

"he was above the observation of days and times."

This was not the last of the high handed Governor's attempts to make the colonist give thanks for things they didn't want. When James II expected an heir in direct succession to the English throne the stubborn Puritans of New England were told to be thankful on April 18, 1688, that they were to be ruled by a race of Catholic kings. They seemed to appreciate the prospect so little that Aug. 24 in the same year was also ordained as a day of thanksgiving by the governor to commemorate the birth of the ill-fated wanderer who was afterward known as the elder pretender.

On this day the colonists weren't any happier than the pretender would have been himself if he could have foreseen his own future.

Queen Anne gave some more favorable opportunities of national observing. April 5, 1703, was thus held with great rejoicings to celebrate the first of Marlborough's victories over the French in Holland. All the America colonies had a good time on Aug. 2, 1704, when salutes were fired and general illuminations were held to commemorate the great victory of Elenhiem by the same commander.

Of all the thanksgiving days held in obedience to orders from the English crown, that of Nov. 13, 1759, touched most nearly the hearts of the future American nation. For in that year the gallant Gen. Wolfe, aided by some of the best blood of the colonies, had stormed the heights of Abraham and taken Quebec from the French.

The beginning of the end was seen in the Thanksgiving held by the colony of Rhode Island on June 15, 1763. That day was proclaimed a general holiday by the governor at the request of the general assembly, "in acknowledgment to the Supreme Being for the repeal of the late act of parliament imposing stamp duties."

Thenceforward national Thanksgiving days rested on the surer foundations of the people's will. During the revolutionary wars, the observance of an annual national holiday was recommended by congress, and faithfully kept by the whole people. In 1789, Washington, in a message to congress, recommended the setting apart of a day of thanksgiving to celebrate the adoption of the constitution. The overthrow of a local rebellion in 1795 was similarly observed in accordance with the tenor of another message by the president.

In 1815 President Madison proclaimed a day of national thanksgiving on account of the peace which closed the war of 1812. For forty-eight years no such day was observed, until the custom was revived by Lincoln in 1863.

During all this time the New England states were holding annual Thanksgivings on their own account.

It is but fitting that in the evolution of this truly national holiday the original occupiers of the soil should have their part. The Protestant Episcopal prayer book of 1789 gives the first Thursday in November as the day for observance of the annual thanksgiving, except some other day is selected by the civil authorities.

The time now taken every year by the latter is the last Thursday of November. It was about this time each year that the American Indian was wont to build great fires in the woods and roast the flesh of the deer and bear and boil the corn and stew the pumpkin and make the welkin ring with the noise of his feasting, singing and dancing before the long winter closed down.—*Sun.*

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